THE Gleichen Call

Tenth Year, No. 32 GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBBER 26, 1916 Per Year $1.50

Provincial Library Mar 21-19

Pte. A. Mitchie Killed

Ptes. A. Roberts aud G. Marcy Wounded

A. Michie of Standard, who enlisted with the 12th Mounted Rifles is reported killed in action on Septemberr 28th. He was a brother of Mrs, Grant of Standard, and leaves a wife to mourn him. More information will be obtainable for next issue.

Mrs. Arthur Roberts has received word that her husband has been wounded, but particulars are lacking. He enlisted with the 56th Battalion.

Official notice has been received by his wife that Pte. Gus Marcy of Namaka has been wounded in the leg and is in a hospital at Havre, France.

Pte. Frankie Vigar is now in a hospital in England, A letter from him to his parents, written by his nurse, states he is improving.

Mrs. Larkin has received word that her grandson, Sergt. Frank Crocket is now in a hospital in England, wounded in both legs, one arm and face.

Lieut. Harry Bowness is now in an English hospital wounded in the leg, arm and side.

The Call's Prize Eutries Open Until Oct. 31st

In order to give all a fair chance to enter the CALL's contest for a free Business College Education we will leave the opportunity open until October 31st. Several have asked for more time to get started right. The parents of one boy are most anxious he should enter, but he is at work away up north and they have not been able to communicate with him yet. Others are helping with threshing and the many things to be done on a farm at this busy season of the year. Miss Pearl Hansen came all the way in from Standard on Friday, fearing she might be too late, and handing in the names of five new subscribers she said: "I did not know about it until last Sunday. If I had had more time I could have got a lot more. I hope I am not too late for I do want to go to that college in Calgary. I am going to work hard to get to Calgary," Miss Nelly More wrote from Standard that she would like very much to enter into the contest, but as her parents did not take the CALL she had little time to get started. However, she sent in one subscription and said she would get busy at once. We have a surprise for this young lady. A friend of hers has paid his arrears and in advance amounting to $5 and gives her the votes. He does not want her to know who he is, but will send in all the coupons he can get hold of for her. So it goes, but we have not time for more now. Get busy.

The winner need not start to college at once but when convenient for themselves.

A Red Cross Rally Hallowe'en party will be given in the Larkin hall Tuesday evening, October 31st, by the ladies. Cards, games and refreshments will be indulged in. All are invited and the admission is only 25c.

Cluny Prosperous Community Now

F. E. Renaud says that business at Cluny is exceptionally good at the present time. The farmers are all busy and enormous quantities of grain is being hauled to the elevators. Cars are not as plentiful as they should be, but the snow fall of last week stopped threshing and aided the elevator men to catch up with their work. Providing the weather now remains good the situation will soon be serious and all the elevators filled to the top unless cars come in a great deal faster than they have this season. Most of the farmers have been hauling direct from the threshing machine to the elevators in order to take advantage of the present high price of grain, and very little is stored in granaries. The Queenstown farmers are doing their utmost to haul in all the grain possible before the river freezes and the ferries have to stop. The trail from Queenstown to the river is very good, but from there to Cluny there are many bad places that need attention. Mr. Renaud knows of no place the size of Cluny in the west where there is as much business transacted and is justly proud of that prosperous community, in the vicinity of which he has resided for more than a quarter of century.

Indian Boy Crushed to Death Under Logs

Last Friday morning an eight-year-old Indian boy met with a terrible death on the Blackfoot Reserve. He was an adopted son of Little Axe, one of the wealthiest and best known Indian on the reserve. The boy was riding with Little Axe on a load of logs and while driving down a hill near the Bow river bridge the reach of the wagon broke, throwing the boy to the ground and the logs rolling over him crushed his life out and mutilated him badly. Little Axe deeply mourns the loss of his lad, who accompanied him at all times where ever he went. He purchased a beautiful white casket for the little fellow and Sunday the funeral was attended by most of the Indians on the reserve.

What an Acre Should Yield

The largest yield of wheat the department of agriculture has record of is a hundred and seventeen bushels to the acre on eighteen acres in the State of Washington. The second largest yield is 180 bushels to the acre on 12 acres in Idaho. The average yield for the country last year was 17 bushels.

The largest yield of oats is 184 bushels to the acre on eight acres in Washington; second, 166 on eight acres in Colorado. The average for the United States is 38 bushels. The largest yield of potatoes is 790 bushels from an acre in California; second is 743 bushels in Washington. The average is 96 bushels.

Such comparisons might be extended pretty much throughout the list of agricultural staples. True, the prize yields are sometimes not commercially practicable, for they involve a quantity of care and labor that would be impossible on a large scale with anything like the present organization of agriculture. But there is a happy medium between the prize yield and the average that means no mortgage and a good bank account for the man who hits it.

Standard and Craigantler

Threshing was delayed by the storm of last week. Very little stacking has been done this year.

"Treaspassing," for trespassing does not look good next door to the Craigantler school house. It would not be thought so much about had it been some where around the Peace River country where schools are not so plentiful.

J. B. Johannsen is one of the most active men in the Standard district for his age. He is on business all the time, full of energy and as lively as a man half his age. He is over the alloted span, three score and ten, and yet he feels young. There is a secret in it and some of us would do well to ask his advice on how to live to a good old age. I would advise some of our bachelors to get advice on this question, as it is said a bachelor generally dies from 10 to 20 years before a married man.

We have to inform the Standard and Craigantler readers of the Call that the reporter for this district is not a Scotchman, he is a Canuck and sometimes he is a Yankee, however, he is like Wee Sandy McTavish of Chicago, his shoulders are broad and he can stand it.

They have it in history that W. E. Gladstone had the biggest or heaviest brain of any man in politics in his day. The reason given is; being Scotch on his mother's side he never missed having his porridge in the morning from the day he was able to walk till he died.

Blackfeet Indians Give $100 to Patriotic Fund

The following despatch has been sent out from Ottawa:

"Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, today acknowledged the donation of $100 to the Patriotic Fund from the Indians of the Blackfeet Reserve at Gleichen, Alberta.

A Calgary vacant lot gardner is shouting over a spud that weighs three pounds one ounce. Who can beat it? We always thought Calgary some Irish.

Trafalgar Day was duly observed in Gleichen by tagging for the British Sailors Relief Fund, and $76 realized. Of this F. C. Vigar collected $21.50, Miss K. E. White $18.50, Miss Jean Walker, $10 Miss Rosie Service $6. Among the donators were Messrs. Thos. Henderson $5, F.C. Vigar $5, W.W.Brown $5 and E. D. Hardwick $5. Other donation may be left with Postmaster Ramsbottom or F. C, Vigar.

A good number attend the induction of the Rev. Mr. J. White on Tuesday night as pastor of the Gleichen Presbyterian and Methodist congregation. The Revs. Esler, Hartley and Campbell of Calgary took part in the ceremony, after which refreshments were served and a pleasant time spent in extending a hearty welcome to the reverand gentleman.

Do you want a heater? Go to James' Hardware and, inspect his stock.

Namaka Brief Items

Have you paid for your CALL?

Paper is going up in price and all subscriptions must be paid in advance to the CALL.

The Oddfellows at Namaka will learn with regret that Private Bro. Ernest Wilson is wounded and in a hospital in England. Ernie writes cheerfully and hopes to be out of hospital and back in the trenches in a few weeks time.

Threshing has been at a stand still but at the time of writing it is hoped there will be a start soon. The grain that has come in so far to the elevators is good in quality and as prices are good farmers are all anxious to be threshed.

The Namaka branch of the Red Cross Society announce a Box Social and dance on November 3rd. They were very successful with their tag day on the 14th, raising over $60. It is hoped that the farmers will all support the box social and try to make it a great success. The Oddfellows lodge are doing all they can to boost it. An additional incentive being that one of their number, Bro. Wilson, has been attended to by the Red Cross society in Flanders.

Namaka has had quite a lot of Calgary visitors for the goose hunting. Manager Buker's register for the week end at the Namaka House are Messrs. J. E. Loucks, A. Van Valkenberg, J. Anderson, H. W. Patterson, J. R. Clarke, W. F. Ross, J. J. McDonald, E. M. Coulter, and A. Rea, all of Calgary.

Say you read it in the CALL.

Are you saving the CALL coupons to help some young person get a free business college education?

D. C. Wishart was laid up a few days last week with an attack of pneumona, but is now about again.

The Standard P. O. is quite a busy place on mail days. It would be far better had we a daily mail service.

Mr. and Mrs. McBean are receiving the congratulations of their friends on the arrival of a daughter at their farm on October 14th,

Miss Florence Wishart has been advanced in the Provincial Government Telephone service and left here Monday to take her new appointment in Calgary.

On Saturday, October 28th, from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. a chicken dinner is to be served in the Palace Hotel dinning room in aid of St. Victor's church. All are invited to attend

Buy a ticket on the Red Cross quilt made by the Standard Branch of the Women's Institute. Then come to the Harvest Home Festival on Saturday, November 11th, and see if you have the lucky number.

Gleichen has been fortunate the past few months in having a number of very good entertainments, thanks to the United Producing Co. and John Cosgrove. We are informed by both managers that they think Gleichen the best show town along the line and they intend to give us a number of good shows this winter.

Western Canada Wins World's Grain Prizes

A despatch from El Paso, Texas, says that in open competition with the world, Western Canada captured practically all the grain prizes at at the International Soil Products Exposition here in connection with the International Irrigation Congress and the International Dry Farming Congress.

The prizes awarded were as follows:

Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask., sweepstakes prizes for wheat and barley.

W. Lucas, Cayley, Alberta, sweepstakes prizes for oats.

T. J. Hew, Regina, Sask., sweepstakes prize for rye,

J. Bulmer, Outlook, Sask., first prize in each of these three classes for potatoes.

H. Miller, Regina, Sask., first prize for parsnips, beets, carrots and turnips.

A. Abbott, Maple Creek, Sask., first prize for a sheaf of alfalfa and sweet clover and second for timothy

Seager Wheeler, first for brome grass.

This is the third time that Mr. Wheeler has been awarded the chief wheat prize at this exposition, he having won it at the expositions at Denver, Colorado, in 1915. and at Wichita, Kansas, in 1914, He will olgo be remembered as the winner of the $1,000 prize at the New York Land Show in 1911, for the best milling wheat grown in the two Americas.

Everything in threshers supplies will be found in James' Hardware.

One day last week Sam Desjardine brought in one load of grain for which he received $253.85. Now wouldn't you like to be a farmer and drive into town on a load like that? It beats auto joy rides in the finest city in the world.

Coming Events

Charges are 25c per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Oct. 28—The St. Victor's church chicken dinner.

Oct. 31—Hallowe'en party.

Nov. 11—J. M. Telford's auction sale.

Nov. 11—The Standard Havest Festival.

Every Thursday—K. of P.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Fourth Friday in each month—Regular meeting of Alberta Star Chapter No 18. O. E. S.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

No job of printing is too small or too large for execution at the CALL

Send all your job printing to the CALL. It will pay you.

FOR SALE—A Good Brick House. Apply to John McDowell, Gleichen. 30f

WANTED—Men and women, canvassing experience preferred, to retail Rawleigh's Medicines, toilet articles, extracts, spices, stock remedies, poultry supplies for city and town trade. Largest line, greatest variety, lowest prices known anywhere. Terms cash or time. Backed by a four million dollar concern. Address The W. T. Rawleigh Co., Ltd., 1025 Gunnell St., Winnipeg, Man., giving age, occupation, references. 32

LOST—Oct. 21, near Ouelletteville P. O. hand bag, containing a gold broach and gold eye glases. "J. McD" enitials on bag. Apply to Dr. Rose, Gleichen. 32tf

THE CASH STORE

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

Successors to The Gleichen Trading Co.

☞ LOOK

Saturday Specials:

Strictly fresh roasted peanuts special 10c
Nice sweet oranges 25c doz.
Royal Crown, Golden West Soap 2 for 45c
Cornflakes, any kind 3 for 25c
Toilet Soap 6 for 25c
20 lb. sack of sugar, sold only with grocery order $1.85
17 1-2c bleached cotton, 15c
18 pair of odd lines in ladies corsets clearing at 25c each
25 pairs of ladies Oxfords sizes 3 and 3 1-2 only $1.00 per pair

Arriving This Week

A Car of Flour

A Car of Sugar

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

THE McKAY HARDWARE STORE

After being in business for three months we have a big stock of

Lamps, Lanterns
High Grade Coal Oil

Bonny Oak and
Hot Blast Heaters

We have just received a large shipment of grain scoops. They can be used for half bushel measure and are the latest scoop on the market.

When you want any hareware be sure and call on us. We are always glad to sell you small orders as well as big ones.

F. K. McKAY, Prop

SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE

—BY—

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued.)

"No, begging your pardon, Sir Penywern, they do not know that. All they know is that something was carried out—on a barrow, and that the barrow was brought back—empty. Now, that's not much for gossip to go upon, after all, Sir Penywern."

"But there's more than that. There's——" He checked himself, and added in a more subdued tone: "As everybody must have heard so much, there is bound to be an exhaustive search carried on secretly, and—well, something will be found."

"I don't think so, Sir Penywern. All the search as could be made has been made by this time, without anything being found. It's my belief it'll grow to be believed—I mean it'll grow to be known," he corrected emphatically, "as Rathbone was tired of being respectable, that he was found out trying to steal something, and that he just took himself off, or perhaps was helped off."

"How about what was seen in the wood?"

"Well, sir, it didn't amount to so much, when all's said and done. Only to something being carried away. And as it wasn't found, with all the hunting, it's not likely to turn up now; and after a time everybody will be saying as he got the worst of it in a struggle when he was caught thieving, and that he was landed outside the house, and that he made the best of his way over the park and fields and got off."

If only such a happy solution of the mystery had been possible!

But Sir Penywern doubted. Rathbone was certainly dead when he discovered the body under the couch, and the mystery of what became of him was as engrossing as ever.

Where was the body?

Did Fenner know?

He shook his head slowly.

"Stories have got about."

"What's a story? There's only one thing, if I may make so bold, Sir Penywern, as could put any strength into a story, and that would be listening to them as tells it."

It was probable that the butler suspected the visitors he had admitted of late on two occasions, and Sir Penywern shot an inquiring glance at him.

"You mean if they were properly snubbed, their stories wouldn't matter?"

"That's it, exactly, Sir Penywern. But I'm afraid, sir, some people, with all due respect, haven't got the nerve to turn the deaf ear they should."

Sir Penywern faced him steadily.

"In other words, Fenner, you think blackmail is being levied, and paid by someone who, God help her! hasn't experience enough or confidence enough in herself, to know that she is doing the worst possible thing for everybody?"

The butler met his master's eyes with that distant, reserved sympathy which was more touching than the loudest utterances would have been.

"Yes, Sir Penywern. I do think so, sir."

The baronet nodded. "Well, Fenner so do I."

There flashed from eye to eye between master and man one of those rapid telegraphic flashes of sympathy and understanding, of gratitude and respect, that help men to realise their common brotherhood, their common humanity.

Then Sir Penywern looked away, the butler looked down, and each went on speaking as quietly as if nothing had happened.

"If only, Sir Penywern, others were to stand firm, all would come right in time. Nothing would ever be found."

"Can you make a guess why, Fenner?"

"I don't know as I can, Sir Penywern."

"But the gossip will go on?"

"Not for ever, sir. And it won't be from here as it'll spread. Servants have a bad name, Sir Penywern, for spreading gossip, but believe me, sir, there isn't a kitchen-maid nor yet a stable-boy about the place as would say anything to bring scandal about the Hall. Of that I'm convinced, sir. They will talk among themselves, and I don't say as they mayn't say things better left unsaid when they meet their young men and their sweethearts and so forth. But say anything to bring trouble on the house or on the family, and specially on the person we are all fond of and proud of, if I may make so bold as to say so, why they wouldn't, not if they was to be made to walk into boiling oil!"

Sir Penywern was deeply touched by this speech. Even if there was less discretion among the younger and more frivolous members of the household than the butler believed, there was certainly a feeling of loyalty and affection towards their master which compared most favorably, Sir Penywern thought, with the cold reserve and reticence, the absence of confidence or trust towards him, which he met with from his wife.

There was a slight tremor in his voice as he said gently,

"But it was, it must have been, from the servants that the gossip spread to the village? And to Marsh Dutton?"

"Begging your pardon, Sir Penywern, I don't think so. My belief is there was some outsiders in it. Friends of Rathbone's most likely, sir, who put two and two together, and then put their heads together to see if they couldn't what they call 'make a bit' out of his disappearance, sir."

The suggestion was disquieting. It was impossible to foresee the developments which might arise out of such a conspiracy.

"It will have to come to the police at last, Fenner," he said gloomily.

"Well, sir, we must hope not. And there's the lawyers' turn first if things should take a bad turn," said the butler.

"Yes, Fenner. But when it comes to their turn matters look very black indeed," said Sir Penywern, as he went out of the room.

He meant to interview another man who knew something, the young under-gardener, whom he had found stooping over the wheelbarrow.

He found him in his best clothes about to leave the grounds for the village of Seamarsh, where his sweetheart lived.

"Well, Brown," said his master, "off to the village, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir."

The young man was very shy, and he looked furtively at his interlocutor.

"Do you remember my finding you hanging over a wheelbarrow outside the shed one evening, nearly a fortnight ago?"

"Yes, Sir Penywern," said Brown, shifting from one foot to the other nervously.

"It has been suggested to me that the barrow had been taken out of its shed by someone, and used, and then brought back?"

The young man was more nervous than ever.

"Yes, Sir Penywern," he said in a strangled voice, as he looked from side to side for a way of escape, the picture of misery and what looked like guilt.

"Do you know who it was that took it away?"

By the startled, sidelong glance Brown threw at him, Sir Penywern saw that he knew very well.

But he shook his head vigorously.

"No, Sir Penywern," he said.

"There was nothing about the barrow when you found it to let you know who had used it?"

The man hesitated. Then he passed his hand across his mouth. Finally he came nearer to Sir Penywern and spoke in a husky whisper:

"Sir Penywern," said he, very earnestly, "as I'm alive I wouldn't never have showed anyone but you what I'm a-going for to show you now," he said. "And if you hadn't have up and spoke to me just now, so as I feel bound for to tell you about it, I wouldn't have spoke up now. Here's what I found in the barrer when you caught me with my lantern a-looking inside."

Out of his pocket he drew a small piece of newspaper screwed up into a tiny parcel.

Sir Penywern instinctively recoiled, as if the little thing in the gardener's hand had been a venomous creature.

He knew, long before he saw what was in the paper, that it contained proof of his wife's connection with the mysterious expedition into the wood.

Seeing his movement, Brown drew back his hand with the paper.

But Sir Penywern recovered his self-possession, seized the young man's hand, and took the paper from him.

Brown did not wait for another word from him, but saluting him respectfully and with a shy glance not without compassion, turned and made off rapidly across the grass between the clumps of ornamental firs.

Sir Penywern, feeling as if he must hide from every human eye while he found out the secret, plunged among the young trees of the plantation which masked the high wall of the flower garden.

Surrounded by the delicate spring foliage, which was now thick enough to conceal him, he tore open the paper. It contained much what he had expected to find: the proof that his wife had had a hand in the removal of the body of Ben Rathbone from the house.

Just a little pile of small glass beads, lying in the folds of the paper. But they were unmistakably the irridescent beads which formed the border of a handsome evening cloak which Daphne wore when she went into the grounds with him after dinner.

He put them into his pocket with a trembling hand and turned to go back to the house.

He must see Daphne at once.

(To Be Continued.)

The Farm Home

In the country and everywhere inefficiency is due to a lack of the right kind of education and to a wanton waste of health and strength. Magnificent types of women have been developed under the opportunities of the open country. The administration of a home in the country demands and develops the whole powers of a highly endowed person. The existence of the race, the health and education of the child, the ideals of young men and women are in turn entrusted to the keeping of whoever makes a home. The use and apportionment of a scanty income in order that the intellectual and social natures may expand presents a problem as brain-racking almost as financing a world war. An alert interest in community matters like the school and the church broadens sympathies and enlarges usefulness.—Breeders' Gazette.

Full many a boss to power floats
Which winds up in a flivver
By promising a lot of votes
Which he cannot deliver.

"I hear that you called on your girl's father last night. How did he take your suit?"

"By the coat collar."

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO
A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Farming in the Yukon

Possibilities of Yukon as a Farming Country Just Beginning to Be Understood

There are possibilities in the development of farming in the Yukon and recently Dr. Thompson, the member for that district, has been pressing for the establishment of an experimental farm in the north. While it is not likely that action will be taken immediately since the present population does not warrant the expenditure, an official of the Department of Agriculture has visited the district the past summer, and a few tests may be started next year.

A matter of importance to the business interests of the Yukon is the high price of hay, which for the most part has to be imported from Washington and Idaho and sells at $75 to $80 a ton. In the winter as high as $140 a ton is paid for it and the average for the year round will probably run as high as $100 a ton. As there are many horses being worked in the country now it would mean a tremendous saving to the owners if hay could be produced locally. There is plenty of wild hay grown, but this is not the best of food for hard-worked animals, and in the winter all the Yukon horses are hard worked.

To assist the government in the agricultural experiments, one of the largest mining companies now operating in the country has placed ten acres at their disposal for experimental purposes. In addition to this, Mr. J. W. Boyle, the manager, who is an enthusiast in the matter, has arranged for the help necessary so that all the government will have to do is to supply the seed and the advice. The land will be broken this fall and in the spring the government will send in seed, and next year all kinds of forage plants, with special reference to hay, will be grown in order to see what the Yukon country will do.

Dr. Malte, the Dominion Agrostologist, who made the agricultural survey, says that wonderful vegetables are now grown in the Yukon and that as a matter of fact the country is growing nearly all the vegetables it uses. Celery, radishes, lettuce, parsnips, cauliflower, potatoes, and all the other well-known vegetables attain great size in the Yukon and are as palatable, if not more so, than the vegetables grown farther south. In the matter of potatoes considerable difficulty was experienced at first as they were very wet and soggy. After persevering for several years, however, using the Yukon seed, a fine potato was developed—just as good as those raised in British Columbia. There are now many vegetable farms in the Yukon in the vicinity of Dawson City, and some big crops are produced. Dr. Malte saw potatoes on his trip there that he said should run to 350 and in some cases 400 bushels to the acre.

In the experiments that will be conducted next summer several new varieties of vegetables and small fruits will be tried out, as is now being done in the Peace River country.

There is hardly any grain grown in the Yukon, but there is some wheat, and on Aug. 17 Dr. Malte says that he saw wheat fully ripened which will surpass anything in the rest of the Dominion.

The difficulty that has to be contended with in the Yukon is the breaking of the ground. The frost is quite near the surface, and it takes several seasons of cultivation before the obstacles in this regard are overcome. Once this is accomplished, however, the crops are just as large, if not larger, and the quality as good as in any other portion of the Dominion.

Land Values

Will ten or twenty years see land values come to rest? No man can tell. All depends on how far the neighborhood has already gone; how far it may further be developed. But the farmer buying land should have in mind the fact that he must justify his judgment by the profits made on the investment through farming rather than the gain realized on the rise of land values. When we get to looking at farming from this standpoint, excluding speculation from our minds, it becomes clear that the mere size of the farm becomes secondary to the production and net annual income. The size also depends upon the kind of farming followed, and upon our success in solving the labor problem. Where one can get labor he is going to operate as big a farm as his business ability will allow. This holds true whether a grain, live stock or dairy farm be under consideration.—Farm Stock and Home.

Hog Contract Comes to the West

Three million dollars' worth of cured meats, hams and pork for the French Army, to be delivered from November to March, is the contract just awarded to the packing firm of P. Burns & Co., Calgary, Alberta, in competition with the largest Chicago firms. There is also a large chilled beef order for the same firm, although the particulars cannot be disclosed yet. It is estimated that it will take 350,000 hogs to fill the first contract. That a Western Canadian company could obtain this contract in competition with all American packers is a notable fact; another is that hog prices already average as high in Western Canada as in the United States, and often higher.

"A word carelessly spoken may do great harm."

"That's right. You ought to see what one careless word from the umpire did to our ball team this afternoon."

Boy Scout Notes

Duke of Connaught Speaks of Boy Scout Movement During a Farewell Visit to Toronto

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught inspected upwards of 2,000 Boy Scouts during his farewell visit to the Canadian National Exhibition, and in addressing them afterwards, spoke as follows:

"Scoutmasters and Scouts: I want to tell you how pleased I am on this last visit of mine to have the opportunity to be present on this occasion. This is a large gathering of Scouts, and you are to be congratulated for your performance. I have always taken a great interest in you and I am extremely proud of you. During the past five years in which I have been Chief Scout of this great Dominion and President of the Headquarters Council, I have followed your movements closely and I assure you it is with the deepest regret that I am leaving you. You have set a brilliant example in what you have done, and I can only say, Do your duty thoroughly and well."

One of the happy incidents of the occasion was the presentation of War Service badges to a large number of Scouts in recognition of services rendered a short time ago when, adopting the slogan "Every berry a bullet," they went into the fruit farms of Oakville district and took the places of regular berry pickers who had enlisted for overseas service.

The Forestry badge instituted by the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts' Association in "Policy, Organization and Rules for Canada" takes the place of the Woodman's badge. The requirements for this badge have been carefully gone into by a committee of Canada's foremost forestry experts, led by Mr. Clyde Leavitt, of the Conservation Commission. Mr. Leavitt is, with the assistance of Dr. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Etymologist, writing the text matter of the badge which will be embodied in the Canadian edition of "Boy Scout Tests and How to Pass Them."

One of the features of the tests is the provision made for the careful study of forest fires and ways and means of preventing them. The clause dealing with this phase of the test reads: Tell what are the effects of fires on soil, young forest growth and mature timber; principal causes of forest fires and how best to overcome them; give three general classes of forest fires and tell how to fight them.

There are certain days during childhood that one always remembers as milestones marking some events which leave a lasting impression. Tuesday, September 5th, will be long remembered by nine small boys who, as Wolf Cubs, the junior organization of the Boy Scouts' Association, received marked attention at the farewell rally from Canada's Chief Scout, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Too young to take part in the marching, these youngsters were yet accorded a place on the parade ground. The little fellows stood eagerly watching His Royal Highness's movements, little dreaming that the Chief Scout would see them at all. His Royal Highness finished a close inspection of the Scouts, and turning, went direct to the little fellows, inspected them all and then said: "You are as good as any of them; good luck to you." The Cub motto is "Do your best," and Toronto's Cubs may well be proud of their first inspection.

Value of Fresh Air

Young human plants, like most growing things, need fresh air and sunshine. A recent English investigation gives eloquent figures that bear on that need. Near Liverpool is a model village called Port Sunlight, which a wise manufacturer built for his workmen. Nevertheless some of the workmen and their families still remain in Liverpool. The study had to do with the sons of the workmen of the two classes. The seven-year-old boys growing up in Port Sunlight are, on an average, 47 inches tall and weigh 50 pounds; those in Liverpool are 44.3 inches tall and weigh 43 pounds. The figures for the eleven-year-old boys in Port Sunlight are 57 inches and 79 pounds; for those in Liverpool, 51.8 inches and 59 pounds. The fourteen-year-old boys in Port Sunlight average 62 inches and 108 pounds; those in Liverpool, 56.2 inches and 75.8 pounds.—From the Youth's Companion.

Ancients Insured Crops

The rural Indians of Peru still believe in "paying the Incas," for fear that their crops will fail if the ancient observances are neglected. Burnt offerings of drugs and aromatic plants are still made, and small images are buried in the fields for the benefit of the crops and the herds. Such are the stone carvings, called mullo, or pidras de Charasani, that are still sold in the native market of La Paz, Bolivia.—National Geographic Magazine.

"You can't unscramble an egg," remarked the sententious person.

"I don't wish to," replied the practical citizen. "I'm perfectly content if I can afford the egg, regardless of how it's cooked."

Discipline

The Value of it in the Drilling and Training of Soldiers

When the Duke of Connaught told the Canadian soldiers that the quality they needed more than any other was discipline, he spoke as an old soldier, and laid emphasis upon a point that Canadians as a race are apt to neglect. In fact, some people have the notion that it is a rather fine thing to be without discipline, and that discipline is mere fussiness and red tape: In proof of their contention they point to the wonderful records made at the front by the Canadians and Australians. The latter, for instance, are said to call their General "Birdie" and there is a story told by General Birdwood to the effect that when a British officer complained that the Australians failed to salute him, he replied, "Why, they will hardly salute me, and," continued General Birdwood, "when I was passing a sentry near a dugout he seemingly paid no attention to me, but just as I was opposite him he called out 'Duck, Birdie.'" The scandalized British officer asked the General what he did. "Why," said the General, with a smile, "I ducked, and escaped a large shell."

This is a companion story to that told of the English sentry who challenged a party returning to camp, and being told to go to a point some degrees south of Purgatory, replied, "Pass, Canadians."

Probably both these yarns are inventions, but even if they are true, they are no indications that the Australians and Canadians were lacking in discipline. On the contrary, it may be asserted with the utmost confidence that no troops who have distinguished themselves in this war have been undisciplined.

It is discipline that turns a crowd of men into an army, says the Mail and Empire. It was discipline that enabled the first British expeditionary force to fight that wonderful action in the retreat from Mons. After that fight a German remarked that the British fought like an army of non-commissioned officers, and no higher praise was ever given troops. It was because he would not send troops into action until they had been thoroughly disciplined that Kitchener kept his new and growing army drilling for a year in England, while the public was clamoring that it should be sent to France. It is the necessity of becoming familiar with the manual of drill that makes the training in Canada seem unduly long to many of the soldiers. It may be that not until they get under fire, when the life of one man depends upon the discipline of the man beside him, and the existence of one battalion depends upon the discipline of its neighbor, will some of the soldiers now training appreciate what discipline means.

Germany's Lost Chances

Lloyd George in the British House of Commons

From what I know is going on, I may say that I have never seen men at the front so satisfied, especially the men who last year entertained doubts. The house would be simply appalled to hear of the dangers we had to run last year. We always assume that we are the only people who make mistakes, and that is perhaps the only way for us to improve. But when I think of the chances the Germans had last year and which they did not take, well, I am full of gratitude, and when they get to know it it will make them feel very unhappy, as unhappy as they deserve. Those who know the conditions last year with regard to big guns and shells and our reserves, and how now the munitions are pouring in at a prodigious rate, will be extremely grateful to those in this country who have taken part in supplying munitions to the army. They will be grateful to the employers and the men, and especially to those volunteers who gave their time to improve the output of our munitions.

The House, I am sure, will be delighted to know that our men at the front are full of spirit and confidence and eagerness. (Cheers.) In fact, I have never seen men so chereful; it is not the cheerfulness of ignorance; but it is the cheerfulness of men who have been through it. They are full of confidence and determination and hope, and they have a sense right through from one end to the other that victory is certain. Our French allies speak of them with an enthusiasm which would warm your hearts. As a rule the soldier requires two or three years' training, but many of our soldiers have only had six months' training. Our Allies are amazed by their skill and their valor. It is almost impossible to conceive that humanity could face such terrible perils so cheerfully. What has surprised the press and everybody is that men with only six months' training should behave as if they were veterans. These soldiers have the making of men who will win the battle for our country, and I am heartily grateful to those who have supplied them with such a magnificent equipment of guns and munitions, for it will enable them to beat their way through without undue loss. (Loud cheers.)

Horses in the War

Sharing the Transport Work With the Motor

From time immemorial the horse has played its noble part in warfare. There is a reference to it in the Bible—in the Book of Job—and the first sculptured remains of a horse which the archaelogists have brought to light are those of an animal accoutred for war.

When a comprehensive history of this war comes to be written it will be found that the part in relation to remounts is not the least romantic.

The Live Stock Journal of London (Eng.) comments as follows on the situation:

"On the western front, it is true, the opportunities for work in the saddle have been few, comparatively, and on the extensive lines of communication the motor-mechanic has largely superseded the groom. Further east, too, where there are chances for swift raids, the heroic and self-sacrificing work of man and horse has not come into the limelight as the races of the fleeting armoured cars or the dashing exploits of aeroplanes. Shakespeare's cry, "O, for a horse with wings" has figuratively found an answer. None the less, the work of the remount depots has excelled in importance and exceeded in volume that of any previous war.

"Germany all along has been spectacular with the ingenuities of warfare, and when the work of the Uhlans tried to screen the dash through Belgium, and sensational stories gained currency of the pre-war activity in our midst of the enemy's horse-buying agents, it was thought by many that our remount department had been enjoying a Rip Van Winkle sleep. When the veil of secrecy with which the censor has shrouded all the ramifications of the war is lifted the nation will find in this, as in other directions, that John Bull, though apparently nodding pleasantly in the land of dreams, had one eye open, and his brain was alert and planning. The machinations of the enemy's agents served to give a stimulus, perhaps sometimes needed, to horse breeding in our rural districts, and when, on the eve of war, gambles were made abroad in cargoes of horses there were many chuckles in this country at the way in which the vigilance of our navy resulted in unexpected acquisitions to our equine stocks.

"In dwelling on remount work in Britain, it would be idle to look to the main British front for tangible results of the manifold labors or the heavy expenditure. Attention must be directed to all the theatres of war, and interest centred in the distances and the nature of the country which separated the advancing or defending forces from their bases. They are not all native-born horses which have carried the men, the food and the interminable paraphernalia of war into the war zone. Even if there were not many mounted units with the divisions concerned, horses, mules or donkeys have been and are wanted for paths which the motor transport cannot follow, and though pictures are published of tractors with heavy guns there are other guns which teams of horses are needed to bring into action."

Cheap Military Titles

When is this silly business of presenting unmilitary men with military titles going to cease? Scarcely a day goes by but we are regaled with a new list from Ottawa. Once upon a time we laughed at the host of Southern Majors and Colonels. We can afford to do so no longer, and it may be said that for the most part the southerner earned his title in the field. We have about got to the point when to be a plain "Mr." will be a distinction in Canada. Briefless barristers, rich and retired country gentlemen, heads of manufacturing plants, retail merchants, retiring and retired financiers have by the score, nay by the hundreds, been plastered with military honors, to which they have not the remotest right or title.

The rank injustice to real soldiers is surely apparent. Is the Major or Colonel who comes back battle-scarred from the bloody fields of Flanders to salute as his superior the Brigadier or Major-General who never got nearer a real war than the armories?—Toronto Saturday Night.

Physical Culture in Prison

A group of 30 prisoners at Sing Sing have been trained by the physical department of the West Side Y.M.C.A. of New York to act as teachers of physical culture to their fellow convicts. Great benefit is expected from this work, says The Outlook, for men who have abundant physical exercise of a wholesome kind are far less likely to become vicious, sullen or desperate than if they are required to sit inactive in their cells.

When may a man be said to be thoroughly sewn up?

When he has pins and needles in his foot and a stitch in his side.

Lomax: Did your watch stop when it dropped on the floor?

Snooks: Of course! Did you think it would go through?

Russians In France

Glimpses of Picturesque Contingents That Came by Sea to Western Front

H. Warner Allen, representative of the British press with the French army, writes as follows:

These Russian soldiers came to France by sea; but their way home lies through Germany. "I told my men," said Colonel Notchvolodoff, commanding the First Regiment, "after our interminable voyage, that it was possible to bring troops such an enormous distance to fight, but that for nothing in the world would I consent to their being taken back by sea. We are going to fight our way back to Russia by land, at the bayonet's point. . . . The men were delighted at the idea, because, like me, they hate the sea."

At first glance the Camp de Mailly may differ not at all from any ordinary camp—commodious wooden huts ranged in orderly lines, muddy open spaces, and all the bustle of camp life. But then the eye falls on the regimental colors, carefully rolled and sheathed to protect them from the rain, standing in the centre of the huts allotted to the regiment, with a grey uniformed sentinel standing beside them motionless as a statue.

"Good day, sentinel," says the colonel as he passes. In stentorian tones the sentinel replies, at the salute: "At your service, your Excellency; all is well." Nothing is more typical of the Russian spirit than the relations between officers and men. They are patriarchal, or rather paternal, in their simplicity. Wherever the colonel goes he calls out his greeting, and the men reply in hearty unison. A private may be 50 or 60 yards away, and the same formality takes place. When the men are grouped together, whether they be 10, 20, or the whole regiment, their reply to the colonel's salutation is shouted out, as by one man, with a vigorous sincerity that tells both of devotion and discipline.

The Russian soldier's uniform is practical, simple, and admirably adapted for modern war. The men one and all are well built and admirably drilled and disciplined. They come from all parts of Russia. Every regiment has its chorus of singers. These are men who, in their native towns and villages have made a name for themselves by their voices, and they sing with a degree of natural feeling and expression, as well as with a perfection of technique that would put to shame the trained choirs of less musical countries. At mass, where the Russian singing is best to be appreciated, the ikons, the sacred images of the regiment, some of which were very ancient, were set in a little hut with only three sides, and before them burned countless tapers that smoked and guttered in the wind. The hut was painted in bright colors with the naive designs of a Russian isba. In the open, facing the ikons, was massed the whole regiment, bareheaded. Under the roof of the little chapel, at the head of his men, stood the colonel, and around him his officers. The priest, the regimental chaplain, was a striking figure in his robes of white silk, and with his long hair and flowing beard. He had been through the whole campaign in Russia, and wears about his neck a golden cross, a decoration that had been conferred upon him by the Emperor of Russia.

The Automobile and the Gopher

Destroying gophers by means of automobiles is the latest service to which cars have been put by Oregon farmers who have set about to kill gophers, and other burrowing animals that damage their crops.

A car, preferably one that is light, is driven into the field where the gohpers live. The engine is allowed to continue running and one end of a hose is attached to the exhaust while the other end is inserted in a gopher hole and packed about with a cloth and a little dirt.

In a short time the fumes penetrate the various passages and issues from other holes. These are then plugged up; after this has been done the gases penetrate to the remotest chamber, and the inhabitants are suffocated.

In a recent test a badly infested area of between two and three acres was ridden of gophers by the use of 20 cents worth of gasoline in this manner. The fact that no holes were re-opened proved its effectiveness.

Care of British Graves

The following is an extract from a letter received from a soldier at the front: "Considerable care is exercised in the registration and upkeep of the graves of British troops. I have seen many such cemeteries which are really beautiful, each little plot being marked with a wooden cross bearing details of the brave fellow lying beneath. The graves themselves are often covered with a mass of flowers, bordered with a fresh green grass edging."

"Some of the greatest problems of life are yet struggling for solution."

"Yes, but don't worry. Graduation day essays are on the way. They'll settle 'em."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Guard Your Baby's Health

Cheerful, Chubby Children Make the Home Happy

Weak, puny babies are a constant care to tired mothers and are subject to many diseases that do not affect healthy children.

Keep your children in good health. See that their bowels move regularly —especially during the teething period. This is a distressing time in the life of every child and the utmost precaution should be taken to keep them well and strong.

By the consistent use of

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

it is possible to avoid many childish ills now so prevalent.

It is a corrective for diarrhœa, colic and other infantile ailments. It soothes the fretting baby and permits the child to sleep well and grow healthy. It brings comfort and relief to both child and mother.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

Is absolutely **non-narcotic.** It contains no opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives. It is soothing, pleasant and harmless. For generations mothers in all parts of the world have used it and millions of babies have been benefited by it.

Buy a bottle today and have it handy

Relieve and Protect Your Children

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

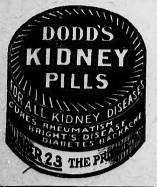
Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

"What are you playing, daughter?"
"Something from Boroffsky, father."
"His health must have been poor."
"No, indeed. His health was excellent, and he lived to be ninety years old."
"Then there was no excuse for his writing that kind of music."



W. N. U. 1126

Brilliant Work of British Airmen

By the London Times Correspondent at the British Headquarters

Up to the very limits that the weather makes possible, our airmen continue their gallant and successful work. Most eloquent on this subject is an extract from a letter written by and captured on a prisoner:

". . . Each of us crouches in a little hole that he has dug out for himself as a protection against possible splinters and stares at nothing but the sky and the black wall of the trench, . . . and the airmen circle over us and try to do some damage, but only enemy ones, for a German airman will not dare to come here—far too much afraid—only behind the front a great crowd, and here not one makes an appearance."

Another prisoner, a well-educated man, discussed our air supremacy freely, maintaining that it was not owing to any inferiority in the German machines or men, but only to the great extent of front which they had to cover, both in the east and west, while machines had also to be sent to the Balkans and to assist the Turks.

Eloquent again is one of our own reports upon the subject: "Fifteen indecisive combats took place, but the hostile machines for the most part descended as soon as engaged." And this experience occurs again and again. The German tactics, indeed, are very different from the days in which they used to sail in the upper air, to wait for our men and attack them from above as they came over. Now the enemy, still keeping well on his side of the lines, tries to do what observation he does from low altitudes from which he can quickly get down to the ground.

As for the fruits of the bravery of our men, they are simply incalculable. There is never a day of good visibility, when, helped by aeroplane observation, our guns do not make a greater or smaller number of direct hits on enemy batteries and destroy and blow up ammunition pits. Again and again, also, the air observation has guided them to break up counterattacks which might otherwise have been serious, and to find and scatter columns of men or transport on the road.

Canadian Druggists---Attention

A big advertising campaign is about to start in the Canadian newspapers and magazines on

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

This campaign will greatly increase the sales of this well-known product and if you wish to share in the profits which will result from this advertising, you must see that you are well supplied with a sufficient stock of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. The demand for this soothing syrup has increased with leaps and bounds throughout Canada within the last few months, and with advertising such as is in this paper you should be able, if you have a sufficient supply, to increase your business. Your jobber can supply you, or you can secure your stock from the Canadian distributors, the **Wingate Chemical Company,** 545 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canada.

An Age of Luxury

When Thrift is Sacrificed for Luxury it is a Day of Evil Foreboding

An age of luxury is always an age of decadence, writes John A. Sleicher in Leslie's. When the simple life is given up temptation begins.

When a man or a woman sacrifices thrift for the love of luxury it is a day of evil foreboding, for the love of luxury puts a premium on discontent.

A taste for luxurious food and drink is followed by a desire for expensive garments, silks, satins, laces and jewels, things that add nothing essentially to comfort or the joy of living.

The story of the decadent nations is always the same. When the simple life was abandoned an era of luxury set in and extravagance drained the nation's resources.

Right living went the way of plain living. Luxury, extravagance and vice follow each other in natural sequence.

A luxurious nation finds its resources swept away, its patriotism sacrificed to effeminacy and its physical well-being to the common vices of mankind.

Thoughtful men in this day of abnormal prosperity are endeavoring to impress the lesson of thrift on the American people, but the drift is all the other way, here and everywhere. It has always been so.

It is a situation full of danger and the oft-repeated warning is given in the hope that some may listen and profit, though many scoff and suffer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Weeds on Railroad Tracks

In order to check the growth of vegetation along railway tracks, a weed burner has been designed which accomplishes the work reasonably quickly, and at an expense that is not prohibitive. Gasoline is used as fuel and supplied from a tank mounted at the top of the contrivance, which is carried on a low truck. Burners arranged so that they extend across and along the ground are held very close to the ground, enabling the flames to come in contact with the weeds. The central part of the device is covered by a shield which fits over the burners and prevents the heat from escaping into the atmosphere. When in use it is pushed by a locomotive.

"How do you manage to miss your way so often when you go touring?"

"That's easily explained," replied Mr. Chuggins. "It's due to the kind of a car I bought. They give you a joke book with it instead of a road map."

Naval Supremacy

Great Britain is Taking No Chances on the Naval Question

At the first burst of the war, seemingly by some providential accident, Great Britain had the bulk of her fighting ships at the one critical spot, and the whole German naval force was instantly paralyzed, as far as immediate use was concerned. From that time on has continued a far greater shipbuilding contest than the wildest imagination could forecast, and in this contest England is hopelessly in the lead with practically every necessary condition in her favor. She has many times more men and money, far better facilities, and complete freedom of trade with the entire world for materials. She is building whole squadrons and small fleets of war vessels of various types. Within one week from the date of the Jutland fight she could have launched just twice the number of destroyers that she lost in that fight. Many more are on the ways and she is daily launching new boats of various classes.

Many of the boats now nearing completion are far superior to any vessel now afloat. A single battle cruiser, about completed is larger and far more powerful than the largest and most powerful super-Dreadnought afloat and speedier than the fastest cruiser.

But there is at least one class of "mystery" ships about which no one except the very inner circles knows anything definite. These are completely enclosed within high walls inside of the enormous naval yards. It is rumored that they are a totally new type of battleship, entirely outclassing the greatest super-dreadnoughts, armed with 20-inch guns capable of shooting projectiles of three-ton weight to a distance of 35 miles—death-dealing machines of unimaginable magnitude. England is taking no chances on the naval question.

Certain morbid conditions must exist in the stomach and intestines to encourage worms, and they will exist as long as these morbid conditions permit them to. To be rid of them and spare the child suffering, use Miller's Worm Powders. They will correct the digestive irregularities by destroying the worms, conditions favorable to worms will disappear, and the child will have no more suffering from that cause.

Woman Novelist Tells of the War

Mrs. Atherton Returns After Four Months' Tour of French Front

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, novelist, is back in New York after a four months' tour of the French front, where she got as far as Nancy and was really under fire, although not in the actually dangerous zone. By courtesy of the French government she was given a military automobile in which to make her inspection. She is convinced that the war will end in favor of the Allies by May or June, and said that Russia is expected to go straight through to Berlin, where terms will be dictated to the German Emperor and where England and France will not influence the severity of these terms.

"The devastation of the country is complete." Mrs. Atherton said, "and partly unnecessary, for the Germans partly destroyed villages that they had passed through when they were advancing and tore to pieces and burned the remnants when they were forced back by the drive of the Allies on the west front.

"The atrocities of the Germans cannot be told. They cannot be whispered. They cannot be photographed, For they are beyond the power of any of these to describe.

A Powerful Medicine.—The healing properties in six essential oils are concentrated in every bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, forming one of the most beneficial liniments ever offered to the use of man. Thousands can testify as to its power in allaying pain, and many thousands more can certify that they owe their health to it. Its wonderful power is not expressed by its cheapness.

Chauffeur: I can't get this 'ere tail light to burn, sir.

Country Doctor: Oh, never mind, we're only going home, and I've got the constable safe in bed with lumbago!

Her Dad: So you want to marry my daughter? I like your nerve!

Suitor: Well, sir, you ought to. I spent a whole lot of time working it up.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable —act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

It's Bovril they want

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a Body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

Marketing of Grain

Over Three Thousand Elevators in Western Canada, with a Total Capacity of 151,738,000 Bus.

Most of the grain of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is handled at railway stations in the grain-producing country. Some of these elevators are owned by farmers, some by farmers' co-operative organizations, and some by grain dealers and milling companies. In addition to the ordinary elevators at country points are a number of large terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, one of which is a Dominion Government elevator, and Government terminal elevators located at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver. All grain dealers must be licensed and bonded, thus securing the farmer from loss either through dishonesty, unfairness or financial embarrassment of the dealer. There are few stations in Western Canada at which there are not one or more elevators. There are altogether 3,037 elevators in Western Canada, with a total capacity of 151,738,000 bushels.

The farmer may deliver his wheat to the elevator and receive cash for it, or, if he thinks the market likely to rise, he may store his wheat in the elevator and secure a storage ticket showing that he is entitled to a stated number of bushels of wheat of a certain grade. This enables him to sell his wheat when the market is most favorable. Or, if he prefers to load his grain into a car without dealing with the elevator he may do so over the loading platforms which are provided at grain shipping points. The railways are compelled by law to erect these platforms at stations from which wheat in carload lots is shipped.

Avoid Harsh Pills! Doctors Condemn Them

Most Pills unfortunately are harsh and drastic; they cause inflammation and great discomfort. Rather like nature is the way a pill should act, mildly but effectively. Science has established nothing more satisfactory as a family pill than the old reliable pills of Dr. Hamilton's, which for forty years have had a premier place in America. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are very mild and can be effectively used by the aged, by children, and indeed by men and women of all ages. No stomach or bowel medicine is more reliable. No remedy for indigestion, headache or biliousness is so effective, so mild, so certain to quickly cure as a 25c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Wheat Shipped from B. C.

Shipments of Wheat Being Sent to Calgary Elevator This Year

Several shipments of wheat have been received at the Calgary government elevator consignd from Vermon, Enderby and Armstrong, and more is expected later, as threshing is completed.

This is the first time any grain from the western province has been sent eastward, and this is entirely due to the facilities which are offered at Calgary for storage and grading. Of course the premium which cash grain is commanding at the terminals makes the eastern market look inviting to the farmers of interior B.C. points. While there is a market for milling grain at the coast, it is a spasmodic one, and there is not the premium there that is obtained on Fort William shipments. If the shipping facilities at the coast in the way of ocean transportation was normal the coast elevators would likely get this grain. Conditions just at present, though, are not favorable.

From information which has been received in Calgary it is estimated there will be about two hundred cars of grain to ship from these points. At present it is being sent in sacks down as far as Calgary and reloaded.

Tommy Atkins

The name Tommy Atkins, which is universally applied to the British soldier, originated at the time of the Indian Mutiny. When the rebellion broke out in Lucknow all the Europeans fled to the Residency. On their way they came across a private of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who was on sentry duty at an outpost. They urged him to make his escape with them, but he refused to leave his post and was killed. His name happened to be Tommy Atkins and whenever a deed of exceptional daring was performed during the Mutiny the doer was said to be a "regular Tommy Atkins." Since then the expression has been used in a more general sense, and now applies to all the British soldiers.

Fifteen Million Letters Each Day in British Mail

British Post Office Never Before Handled Such Heavy Mail

Fifteen million letters travel every week to and from the British Tommies' fighting fronts in France and elsewhere. This is the biggest continental postal bag that the British post office has ever had to deal with. It works out at something more than three letters per week per man of the whole fighting force abroad.

All mail matter for the troops is handled at the home base in London, where sorting is done. Of the fifteen million letters referred to, ten are dispatched weekly to the front and five million received. In addition, 750,000 parcels are sent.

Three special trains leave London daily with army mail only. It takes three days for letters to reach men in billets in France and four days to reach soldiers in trenches.

At each port on the other side members of army postal service are on the spot to see that the mails are put into the supply trains. The trains then leave for the rail head, where they are dispatched to the refilling point by motor vans. Postal orderlies carry them forward by horse transport to the billets and trenches.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The Market Report

Contributed by Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Ltd., Grain Merchants, Winnipeg

A careful study of conditions would lead one to believe that the present high levels do not exaggerate the facts governing the crop situation. Statistics on the Canadian crop estimate the production of wheat in this country at one hundred and sixty-seven million bushels, or practically one-half of last year's crop.

We must remember, however, that this is very close to the average production. Then we have the American crop, which is estimated at approximately six hundred million bushels, which is the lowest average for a number of years.

Both crops are going to be made up of a goodly quantity of very low grade wheat. In fact, the early shipments from Manitoba points have showed a very heavy run of feed wheat. This condition is also true in the Minneapolis market. Reports from that centre coincide with the statements of millers here on the low average of flour production of these low grades.

The result is that the milling enterprises will have to buy up the good wheat, that will mix with these low grades and standardize the flour. This accounts for the present widespread buying by the millers, which would naturally make the cash situation very strong. This is evidenced by the premiums that are being paid for the top grades of Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Market conditions for the past week in Winnipeg have been of a very narrow trading proposition. Speculation is limited, and with this feature out of the market it has forced those who want the actual wheat to advance prices each and every time they try to increase their holdings. Their offerings due to the narrow market appear as a burden, the net result has been a very nervous market with wild fluctuations.

The war situation continues to be a big factor, and there does not appear to be any doubt but what successes of the Allies in the Balkans will have a depresing effect. However, it remains to be seen (should the Allies meet with these successes we wish for) whether Russia's crop will be dumped on to the market as rapidly as anticipated.

The general opinion among the trade is that while we might see a great deal higher price for wheat, still those that own it should take advantage of present levels to market their holdings.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

Extravagance Spells Failure

Every extravagance means so much money diverted from the prosecution of the war. Every extravagance means a corresponding failure to prepare ourselves for the economic battle that will follow the termination of the war. The nations which will emerge most triumphant from this colossal struggle—we are not speaking of the actual clash of arms, but of the whole clash of nations that will last as long as we and our children live—will be the nations that have made the heaviest sacrifices for the war. That is where the permanent greatness of France is secured. Every indulgence now means a longer war and reduced power of offensive after the war. If we can lay fast hold of those very obvious truths in examining the history of the second year of the war, then we shall face the future in a spirit of yet more robust hope and confidence.—Editorial in The Times of India.

New Recruiting Regulations

The new plan which is now under consideration by the Dominion Government to stimulate recruiting through a national service committee will call for close co-operation between those in charge of the actual recruiting and those directing the output of munitions and the employment of labor for the manufacture of munitions.

The new body which is to have charge of the work will be representative of all Canada, probably of each military district, and while there will be close local supervision of recruiting, there will also be a general supervision based upon a comprehensive plan.

Younghub: But our honeymoon cannot last forever, you know!

Wife: Oh, no — I realize — but I so dread to take up the frivolous things of life.—Exchange.

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
AN EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1890
Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers

Better— than any other cocoa on the market—and better because only the finest and most expensive products are used in the manufacture of Cowan's Perfection Cocoa.

A-6

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.
RELIABLE GRAIN MERCHANTS
470 Grain Exchange
WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.
Write for market information.
MINNEAPOLIS WINNIPEG DULUTH

James Richardson & Sons, Limited
GRAIN MERCHANTS
Western Offices - - Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or 'phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by Sending us Samples and Obtaining our Advice as to Best Destination before Shipping Your Grain, particularly Barley, Oats and Rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED Established 1857

"Canada in Flanders"

10,000 Copies of Book Sent to English Schools

Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration has received, by order of the Canadian Government, ten thousand copies of Sir Max Aitken's book, "Canada in Flanders," for distribution in English schools. Letters acknowledging the books are most striking. The headmaster, St. Thomas, Bolton, for instance, writes: "Over a hundred of my boys enlisted in the Canadians." Miss Botheroyd, of Grimsby, remarked: "My girls correspond with those of a Canadian school, and love it." Miss Brown, of Cheltenham, says: "We have twenty scholars corresponding regularly with scholars in Canada." W. J. Walsh, of Cheetham Hill, says: "My eldest son, a sergeant in the 10th Battalion, fell in the charge in the Wood in April, 1915." David Reckie, of Bolton, says: "My son was killed at Ypres."

A milkman was proceeding home after his labors, when he was accosted by a recruiting sergeant, who asked him:

"Wouldn't you like to serve your King? It would be the making of you."

"Sure," declared the expectant milk carrier. "How much does he take each day?"

Wood's Phosphodine. *The Great English Remedy.* Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, cures chronic weakness, lost vigor & vim kidney bladder, diseases, blood poison, piles either no. druggists or mail $1. post 4 cts Fougera Co. 90 Beekman St New York or Lyman Bros Toronto. Write for FREE book to Dr. Le Clerc Med Co Haverstock Rd. Hampstead. London Eng. Try new dragee (tasteless) form of
THERAPION easy to take safe and lasting cure.
See that trade marked word 'THERAPION' is on Brit. Govt stamp affixed to all genuine packets.

WANTED—Representative, either sex, Europe's Greatest World War and Lord Kitchener's career. Salary or Commission. Experience unnecessary. Credit given. Sample free, send postage, ten cents. Nichols, Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

A country couple were visiting London for the first time.

"My, John, what a lot of people!" exclaimed the wife.

"Yes, my dear," said her spouse, "I think you'd better give me the lunch-basket. We might lose each other in this crowd."

Instant Relief for

LIVER TROUBLE

No liver sufferer can fail to benefit from the use of Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. Its action is natural as nature, sure as science. It is altogether different to ordinary liver stimulants and morning salts. These weaken the liver by forcing it, till it cannot work at all without the daily dose. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief strengthens the liver and enables the system to cure itself. Then cure is lasting.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headaches, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief.

Price 50 cents, from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

or direct from the Sole Agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, M'Caul-street, Toronto. War tax 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion preparation to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dizziness

Constipation

Flatulence

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

Prepared from LIVER TONICS ANTACIDS CARMINATIVES LAXATIVES

I.O.O.F.

Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8
in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

Peter MacLean. Noble Grand
E. E. Holland, Secretary.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE
No. 35

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS
—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 .PM.,
—IN—
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

H. D. McKay
C.C.

G. E. Bell
K.of R.and S.

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:
I left ribs ■ left ribs † right rib
499 left ribs R 9 left ribs

Horses branded:
DI right ribs

GEO. W. EVANS
Undertaking
and Embalming
Gleichen, - Alta.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, waggons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning

J. H. GOODERHAM
18tf Indian Agent

DR. DeVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable monthly medicine for all Female Complaint. $5 a box, or three for $10, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $3 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.
Sold at Yates Drug Store

Ice For Sale
at Palace Hotel
In any Quantity
to suit purchaser

F. A. McHUGH & SONS
BLIND CREEK, ALTA.
Owners of horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, ꝗ left thigh and † left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 101 left hip — left ribs.

T. H. Beach
Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness Store. Office phone 3, residence phone
P.O. Box 188
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

"OUR DUCHESS" IS A FRIEND TO LONDON

Motherhood and Babyhood Interest Duchess of Marlborough—Her Ideas on Education

Dear to the heart of the Duchess of Marlborough, who warns of the urgency of saving the babies of the nation in order to repair our losses in manhood in this great war, are the causes of motherhood and babyhood. Her Grace points out that of the 800,000 babies born annually, Great Britain loses through the neglect of motherhood and infant life, about 820,000, two-thirds of whom do not live twelve months. The Duchess of Marlborough, however, does not merely talk of these things. For years she has been striving for municipal reforms which will make homes happier and mothers and children healthier. She was founder, for instance, of the Woman's Municipal Party, the main object of which is to see that women have a fair share of representatives on the Local Government bodies.

Pratical Efforts

Her Grace laughingly confessed a short time ago that she was now a lodging house proprietor, having received her license from the London County Council for the Mary Curzon Hostel for Women, while she takes particular interest in the St. Pancras School for Mothers, and the many efforts which are being made to improve the conditions under which 300,000 underpaid women in various industries in Great Britain work.

The Duchess holds the opinion that the present educational system is wrong. "Enough," she says, "has been written and said to prove that our system has failed to turn out better workmen, more competent mothers and more self-reliant men and women. Many mothers lack knowledge in domestic science and hygiene, and are incapable of cooking a wholesome meal, or of giving proper attention and care to the feeding and bringing up of their children." "A well cooked meal is a better antidote for drink than any amount of legislation," is one of the Duchess' remarks, and she hopes there will soon be a well established system of schools for mothers.

Beloved by the Poor

Although, however, the Duchess of Marlborough takes such a keen interest in municipal and charitable work, she has a rooted dislike of publicity, and the extent of her good works is very little known. She neglects no opportunity of using her influence and her wealth—as the only daughter of W. K. Vanderbilt she received a dowry of $5,000,000 when she married the Duke—on behalf of her sister women. She is tireless in her efforts to improve the conditions of the poor, and frequently spends the entire day slumming in the East End, being referred to by the people of London's poor districts as "Our Duchess."

WOMEN WANT TO OBEY

Henpecked Husband Is Despised Instinctively—Yielding Is Pleasure

Woman to be happy wants the pleasure of being able to argue things out with her husband, and the delight of being ruled by his stronger will. She misses all this with the man who lets her henpeck him. It was not so very long ago that a woman sought to divorce her husband on the grounds that he was so easy to henpeck. She said that his yielding to her every wish got so on her nerves that she had no respect for him, and absolutely couldn't live with him. He was the sort of man who echoed his wife's every opinion rather than let her discuss them. He preferred to admit that he was a brute and a wretch for forgetting to rub his boots on the mat, to debating a man's right to put his foot where he liked and how he liked in his own house. Nature never intended women to rule men except in that gentle, subtle way, which is so imperceptible to the man that he "yields and knows not that he yields."

A Juvenile Authoress

Miss Ianthe Jerrold, who published her first volume of poems at the age of seventeen, evidently inherits the precocity of her famous forebear, Douglas Jerrold. Douglas had a play, "More Frightened than Hurt," staged at Sadler's Wells when only fourteen.

Sugared Beets

Peel and slice cooked beets; to each pint of beets add 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, 3 of butter; salt to taste; put in baking pan and heat in oven; stir often as they will scorch easily; especially nice way to prepare the small young beets.

Buttered Beets

Boil, skin and slice young beets. Dice in large dice and turn into melted butter allowing 2 tablespoonfuls of butter to 2 cupfuls of the diced beets. Salt to taste and sprinkle top with paprika.

The preventability of disease is the most powerful fact of this century.

THE GLEICHEN CALL
W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR
Published Every Thursday In The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries $2.00
Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1916

With three weeks more of good weather threshing operations should be about complete in this district and at the present high prices paid for all grain this year's crop will be the most valuable yet recorded. Our farmers should be happiest people on earth.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an advertisement of the Dominion Government offering investors an opportunity to purchase at par Dominion of Canada debenture stock in sums of $500 or any multiple thereof. The proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only Here is an opportunity for investors to make five per cent interest and help along the war.

An Appeal for the Patriotic Fund

The Cluny Patriotic Fund Committee has issued an open letter to the farmers of that district that is worthy of consideration by all. In part it reads:

1. Do you know that the Patriotic Fund is used to assist the dependants of those men who are fighting in order that you may till your land in safety and peace?

2. Do you know that this Fund is distributed by voluntary aid, and that only the barest necessary expenses are deducted?

3. Do you know that every Provincial civil servant in Alberta is docked 5 per cent monthly of his salary year by year to go towards this fund?

4. Do you know that $500,000 was subscribed last year by Alberta and that $1,000,000 was paid out in Alberta, the balance being subscribed from the other Provinces?

5. Do you know that $375 was collected in the Cluny District for this fund last year? Have you realised that $200 of this money was given by three men!! ? Do you think that is right?

6. This appeal is made to all alike, British subjects or otherwise. Even if you are not a British subject is it not worth something to you to live in prosperity under the protection of the British Empire?

7. If every farmer in the Cluny district gave this year from one to five cents per bushel of their entire crop they would never feel it and it would systemise the subscription. Remembering that you get your bread and butter HERE in Alberta, will you not take all these facts into consideration and meet him with an open hand ?

You can pay your subscription in installments if you wish.

The Committee expect that you will co-operate with them if you have hired help so that all avialable subscriptions may be collected as soon as possible.

Can Canada Compete ?

What have you to say about providing special education and training for Canadian Commercial representatives to friendly export markets?

Are you an exporter? How can the country's exports be increased?

There is only one way to make Canada great; that is to have all her citizens do something about the country's problems. We have all been too prone to think of our individual prosperity. The country has done much for some. It is time they did more for the country.

What are you and I doing for Canada comparable to what the men in the trenches are doing? Mark you this question will be asked of us frequently in the years to come.

Friedrick Naumann in his "Mittel Europa" just published: "In these days every Government officer, every party and every society is pulling out its note-book and putting down ideas for improvement after the war. I would wager that three-quarters of these note-books contain the words 'Better Organization'. Fitche and Hegel nod approval from the walls. The German ideal is and remains Organization, not random impulse; Reason, not blind struggle. It is with this that we shall have our great period of history, like other people in other times with other arts and excellences. It is our period that is dawning."

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but **every year.**

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from $35 to $75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of $2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistances is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

New Prices Aug. 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1, 1916

Chassis - -	$450.00
Runabout - -	475.00
Touring Car -	495.00
Coupelet - -	695.00
Town Car - -	780.00
Sedan - -	890.00

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there will be no guarantee against an advanced price at any time.

UNIVERSAL MOTORS Ltd.,
W. R. McKIE, Manager,
LICENSED DEALER. GLEICHEN

Ford Motor Company
OF CANADA, Limited

Gleichen Furniture
The Cash Store

All furniture has advanced from 2 to 20 per cent so if you would save money buy now.

SINGLE MATTRESS
Can be rolled up price
$2.50 & $3

A Little Hint
There is not enough business done here in furniture to warrant my staying in the store all the time, therefore, when I am not in just step across the to CALL office and let me know I am wanted and I'll be there. Don't be afraid to come and have a look at the goods, always glad to show 'em.

Geo. W. EVANS,
Proprietor

Phone 37
For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.
We'll Plow Your Gardens
Phone 37
For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.
We move anything with two ends
BROWN'S TRANSFER

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.

Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

PARENTAL CRUELTY

Sad Fate of an English Girl, Locked up For Years

Solitary confinement for twelve years was the fate of a girl who was rescued from her father's house near London, England. Her name is Grace Marshall, and she has been locked in a room since she was sixteen. When she was rescued she was found to weigh only fifty-seven pounds, and had quite forgotten how to speak.

Her father said that she had shown signs of a weak mind when she was sixteen, and that he could not afford to send her to an institution as the physicians recommended. One day she jumped from a window and broke her leg, so he and his wife, the girl's stepmother, had decided to keep her under lock and key at all times. This inhuman treatment was made worse by cruel underfeeding, and the poor girl became almost a skeleton. It seems a wonder that she did not become quite insane.

Dr. Davidson, who has her under treatment, declares: "Miss Marshall understands everything that is said to her. She responds promptly to every suggestion made her, but she is unable to talk. She is not an idiot. I have hope not only of restoring her to health, but of refreshing her mind. That she was starved is apparent. The great difficulty now is to feed her without overfeeding her. When food is brought near her she becomes excited and eats ravenously." In spite of this evidence of starvation and the girl's condition, both her father and stepmother said that they never intended to hurt her!

Lady Haig Liked by Royalty

The Hon. Lady Haig, wife of General Sir Douglas Haig, was a Maid of Honor to Queen Victoria and also to Queen Alexandra, with both of whom she was a great favorite, and after whom her daughters are named.

Mrs. Asquith is not only a clever musician, but also a skilled dancer, having taken lessons from Miss Letty Lind, the popular actress and dancer

For some Boy or Girl

A FREE BUSINESS COLLEGE EDUCATION

Complete Term FREE in the Garbutt Business College at Calgary

Situation is Certain at Good Salary

FOUR VALUABLE PRIZES FREE

THE GLEICHEN CALL will give at least Four valuable New Year Gifts to the Boys and Girls who send in the most subscriptions for this newspaper between now and Dec. 31.

The first prize will be a complete business course in the Garbutt Business College at Calgary.

The other three prizes have not been fully decided upon but will probably be a gold watch, a saddle and money in gold. They will be something every boy and girl craves for.

How to get these Gifts

Any boy or girl who wants a College education that will enable them to earn a good salary or any of the other gifts has only to obtain subscribers for the CALL.

Start at once. Ask your relatives, your friends, anybody and everybody to subscribe for this paper. Then send in the amount with the names and addresses of the subscribers and your name will then be placed on the list of contestants and you will be recorded ten votes for every cent you send in up to October 31, after which date the chance to enter the competition will close and the votes and names of the competitors published.

We want at least one boy or girl at

Queenstown
Standard
Cluny
Namka
Gleichen
Ouelletteville;

New subscribers will received the CALL for $1.50 until December 31, 1917

Mr. Peter MacLean, the Gleichen Town Clerk, has agreed to count the votes as they come in.

Help the Boy or Girl Through Life

Five votes will be allowed each boy or girl for each copy of the following coupon cut out of the CALL and sent to this office with the name of the boy or girl written on it and the name of the donator.

The Gleichen Call

I desire to give Five votes in your Prize Contest 1916 to

....
Name of Contestant

Signed ....

Pay your Arrears before the Kiddies Get to You

All subscriptions in arrears may be counted if paid by Oct. 20 and one year in advance by sending in the name of contestant who is to have the votes.

Subscriptions paid two or more years in advance will be counted as double the number of votes for the first year.

Subscribers paying for one paper for themselves and another to the United States or to any foreign country will be allowed the postage off, and allowed to count the full number of votes.

Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen
PROPRIETOR.

Gleichen Roll of Honor

Appended is the honor roll of the men who have enlist from Gleichen to fight for their King and Country. We trust that friends will send in the names of any we have omitted.

10th Battalion
C Marshall, killed in action
A Thomson, wounded

12th Mounted Rifles
L Cpl E Wagstaffe
Geo Moss
N H Synge
Reg Jowett
H G Robinson
Cpl W Bielby
P Rogers
F Duckworth
J Weddell, killed in action
W Jefferies
A Ross
Lance, Corpl. W H Nixon
H Shouldice
L J Engstrom
A Michie
C A Blencowe
C Wynters

13th Mounted Rifles
Francis Daw
Sergt Hicks
H Landels
W L Clark
H G Robinson
B Wheeler

31st Battalion
Sergt. A S Woods
T W Woodland
Frank Vigar, wounded
P Kingsmith
E Weddell, sergt.
Sergt A Weddell
John Aitken
G Wakefield

50th Battalion
R Beacon
H Roberts
R Dodgson
J Edwards
Sergt Devine
W Kay
J Gittons
W Whitfield
H Glenn
J Carswell

56th Battalion
A Roberts
M Lee
G Conford
Clements
N McDuff
M Lawless
W Varndell
E Keyte
J P Collyer

63rd Battalion
Sergt Harry Bowness
Frank Crockett
A Weaver
A Melville
A Wheeler

82nd Battalion
Sergt-Major John Roberts
L Cpl W Coates
G Bowers
G Harvey
M Naylor
E D McBean
J O'Neil
J Woodward
G Maitland
Austin Brown
Rod Gooderham
John Olsen
Arthur Robert Jones
Frank Telford
J O'Keefe
C Befus
J Cassels
E A Wyndam
N Harris
J Christenson
J W Eglese
J Williamson
W McLean
R Blacome
John Carruthers
J Mooney
A Shred
Robt Rowe

89th Battalion
Joe Pero
C Erazer
J Osler

137th Battalion
K McPhee
P Ostrander
J Watts
T Lovelaw
J Dodds
R Jefferies
O Quartman
S Carrick
E Mott
W Doyle
G Elder
C Hansen
J C Dillon
V Scott
J Moss
W J B Ball
G McLeod
H Barnes
G Leadbeater
Littkie

113th Battalion (Kilties
Bert James
C C Ryan
W James
W H McKie
G McCaig
W Bell
W Peterson
W Muir
Jas Henry Rennie
E P Tostivan

211 Battalion (American Legion
Sergt. H J Harrison
Sergt. Bruce B Awrey
Sergt. Frank Scott
Wm. Service
Wm. Service jr.
Woyceik Lozanski
Chas C Walker
Wm Weekes
Sam McLennan
Edmond Scott
Harry Irving
James Brown
Wm Lowery
David Roberts
J H Leavell
Homewood
Ralph Prestwick
W A Buttle
Philip Stumpf
Horace Ingster
John Tokamp
Leonard Shaver
Martin McCarthy
Alex Watson
Allen Quennell
J L Atkinson
Wm Stacker
Thos W Davidson
Carl Stumpf
Oscar Samson
Osias Mailliott
Emele Weltner
August Olson
Wm H Busby
Frank Wernett
Fred Day
Lawrence Brown

H Fegan, 175th Batt. Med. Hat.
J Bates, Can. Royal Eng.
B Riches, Ottawa eng. corps
T W Bates, medical corps
G Wade, Medical Corps
T Robinson
F Smart, C.A.S.C.
J Herper, C.A.S.C.
J Riddell, reservist
W Riddell, reservist
Sergt-Major Coates
A Parker, Medical Corps
T Gordon
Sergt Orr
A K Tennant
R Ross
F G C Mortimer, Lieut. A. O. D.
J T Johnston
W G Potts
J Connelly
D Douglas
G Daly
W Reynolds
E Rastaing
F Francis
G B Jones
K Napier
B Jackson
J Anderson
Robert Riches
Bert Ritchie
H Holmes
J W P Clark
Capt J T Hughes, Staff
John Martin, French army
J M Cevaer, French army
Sergt. Paul DeConinck, Belgium
David Elder, 79th Highlanders
Sergt G R Fox, Princess Patricias, wounded
Capt E F Ward, K R R, wounded
MARK NODDLE, killed in action

Wilhelmshaven Confidence

German Navy Still Safe and Confident Bottled Up in the Kiel Canal

Oswald F. Schuette, one of the Globe's representatives at Berlin and a correspondent persona grata to official Germany who has never been accused of pro-Ally bias, has been allowed to visit the German fleet—the first newspaper man allowed this privilege since the Skagerrak battle.

Mr. Schuette reports that the officers and men of the German fleet, tired of "watchful waiting," are eager to sail out and offer battle. He represents commanders and sailors as confident of success. New vessels have been added since the battle of Jutland three months ago.

The confidence of Wilhelshaven is not shared by Berlin. This is a conclusion deducible from the fact that the fleet is kept close behind its protective screens. Jellicoe and Beatty are still dancing around on the outside daring their foes to come out. How the British feel about the outcome is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the French navy has not been called on for assistance. Berlin eulogizes the German fleet and continues to claim the British were whipped, but won't let the ships go out.

The general situation is such that a decisive naval victory would be of great value to Germany. Command of the seas would perhaps win the war. That no serious effort is made to assume such command can only be read as due to a belief that an attempt would fail. It is from the lack of movement of the German fleet rather than from descriptions of its spirit that one can learn what its masters really think.—New York Globe.

When charged with being drunk and disorderly, and asked what he had to say for himself, the prisoner gazed pensively at the magistrate, smoothed down a remnant of grey hair, and said:

"Your Honor, man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn. I'm not as debased as Swift, as profligate as Byron, as dissipated as Poe, as debauched as—"

"That will do!" thundered the magistrate. "Ten days! And officer, take a list of those names and run 'em in. They are as bad a lot as he is!"

"Why," said she, "it's all nonsense to say a woman can't buy her husband's cigars. As for me, I never have the least difficulty."

"No? What's your system?" she was asked.

"I just take along a sample stump," she said, "and there's never the least trouble about matching the shade!"

Brightens
One Up

There is something about Grape-Nuts food that brightens one up, infant or adult, both physically and mentally.

What is It?

Just its delightful flavor, and the nutriment of whole wheat and barley, including their wonderful body and nerve building mineral elements!

A crisp, ready-to-eat food, with a mild sweetness all its own; distinctive, delicious, satisfying—

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Inexhaustible Reserves

German Expert Says Russia Can Continue War For Ever

The Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, in a long article written by a military expert, admits that the hope of a breakdown of Russia for lack of reserves will never be realized. The writer concludes that the Czar has human material enough to continue the war almost for ever.

"At the beginning of the war Russia had 172,000,000 inhabitants," the expert says. "This means the population of the Russian Empire was almost three times as large as that of Germany. The annual increase in Russia amounts to more than two million souls, against 900,000 in Germany. Under these conditions the Czar has more than one million new soldiers at his disposal every year, while the recruits in Germany only number 450,000 at best.

"With the enormous birth rate of 47 per thousand inhabitants, Russia is able to keep her army at its present strength for an unlimited time even if more than a million soldiers should be killed, totally disabled, or captured in a year. For Germany the loss of a million men per year means a serious weakening of the army, because only 450,000 men can be replaced.

"The exhaustion of the man power of Russia is out of the question, but the breakdown of the colossus will surely come as soon as England and France are no longer able to furnish the enormous sums of money needed by the Czar."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Where "Anzac" Was Derived

Many newspaper readers have wondered just why the troops from the Antipodes came by their popular nickname of "Anzac." Reference works have been ransacked without shedding any illumination on the mystery, but an explanation is forthcoming. In the introduction to the volume bearing the title of "The Anzac Book," Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Birdwood says that the appellation of "Anzac" is purely arbitrary in its origin. "When I took the command of the Australian and New Zealand Corps," explains Gen. Birdwood, "in Egypt I was asked to select a telegraphic code address for my army corps, and then adopted the word 'Anzac.'" This code word was popularized when Gen. Birdwood, after landing his forces at Gallipoli, named the beach whereon they debarked "Anzac Cove."

Domestic Water Supply

An abundance of good well water is readily obtained almost anywhere in Western Canada by digging, driving or drilling. The cost ranges from $2 to $3 per foot completed. In many sections springs abound, and the reports are continually being received from well drillers and others to the effect that they have, during the course of their operations, secured heavy flows of artesian well water. Western Canada enjoys the reputation of an excellent domestic water supply.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

Russia's War Aims

Some good-natured idealists hope to compensate Russia for Constantinople by the Persian Gulf, pointing out that Constantinople is valueless so long as England holds Gibraltar and the Suez Canal. A leader of the Russian Cadet Party has expressed himself as follows on this point: "When our industry is sufficiently developed for us to send our wares to India and farther east, then no doubt the Persian Gulf will become a desirable object. But at present our aim is to sell our grain to Italy and France—and for that purpose we require Constantinople. We don't care who guards the Suez Canal. Nothing but the possession of Constantinople can free us from the grip of the German boa-constrictor, and if we do not acquire it in this war we must try again in a few years."—From the Duetsche Politik, German.

Russia After the War

Harold Williams, the special correspondent in Petrograd of the London Chronicle, and who is admitted by Russians to know them better than they know themselves, says:

"I am quite certain that after the war there will be no country in the world so energetic and earnest as the Russians. For the war, in spite of their sufferings and losses, is a real joy to the Russians. They are not, mind you, an aggressive people; it is the greatest mistake in the world to look upon them as a predatory and rapacious people; but this war is a joy to them, indeed it thrills the whole nation, because it is a war of deliverance. They are throwing off a disease. And in throwing off this disease they are feeling the delight of returning health. They see now what they must do, and they are confident that they have the strength to do it. The evolution of Russia will be something extraordinary and splendid."

Father: Now, Harry, I want you to be good while I am at the office today.

Harry: I'll be good for a nickel.

Father: See here, young man, you are to remember that you cannot be a son of mine unles you are good for nothing.

The Disabled Hero

No Effort Too Great to Restore His Ability and Help Him to Secure Employment

There are already about 1,700 disabled soldiers now under treatment in Canada, and almost every week sees more of them arriving from the front.

Some of them, of course, are so seriously disabled that it is impossible for them to take up again their former occupations, or, at all events, to take them up again without the aid of artificial appliances and training in their use.

They are heroes, we say; but the glamor of heroism will not content them long. The same quality of self-respect that made them freely enlist will make them as eager to re-enlist in the peaceful work of the community that they have helped to preserve. The pensions that are due them will be an assistance, but never a substitute for an ordinary livelihood, in the days that lie before them.

Do we quite realise that our country till lately had no organised system established for fitting these men to return to civil life?

And do we realize the waste of good human material and ability that the country would suffer from, if they were left, untrained and unaided, to remain idle or to pick up any casual or temporary job they might happen to come across?

In France, skilled scientists are set apart by the Government to devote their whole time to directing and training the permanently disabled so that they may do the best for themselves. The same problems in Canada are being met by the same wise control, and will be solved, we have every reason to hope, under the guidance of the Military Hospitals Commission.

It is the business of every true Canadian to help the Commission and its provincial auxiliaries by backing up its efforts to restore these men's capacity, and by helping to get them work they can do with profit to themselves and to the country.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentry, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Good Enlistment in New Zealand

Government Contradicts Statement That Voluntary System Has Failed

The Secretary for the Colonies desires to give publicity to a communication received from the Government of New Zealand drawing attention to an article in the London press, which implied that the voluntary system had failed in New Zealand and therefore it was necessary to introduce compulsion, and an unfavorable influence was drawn as to the supply of men from New Zealand. The New Zealand Government desires that the statements made should be contradicted. They point out that the voluntary system has not failed, but so as to be prepared for all eventualities before parliament meets next year, the New Zealand Government took the precaution of taking measures to maintain their obligations to the Imperial Government, but the powers of the bill have not so far been required. The minister adds that they have always avoided drawing comparisons between the efforts of New Zealand and those of other parts of the Empire, but have no reason to fear comparison with others in the matter of numbers dispatched under the voluntary system from New Zealand.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Spoiled His Luck

Boosey Bill: "Once I was in a fair way of making a fortune. But a labor saving device ruined me.

The other Boosey (lazily): "Speak on, Macduff."

Boosey Bill: "I was getting on nicely as a barman in a saloon, when the boss bought a cash register."—Ideas.

"The pen is mightier than the sword!" remarked the earnest citizen.

"That used to be the case," replied Mr. Chuggins, as he wiped his hands on his hip pockets; "but what counts now is a monkey-wrench or a pair of pliers."

"Made in Canada"

DOMINION RAINCOATS

Best for Quality, Style and Value. Guaranteed for all climates.

DOMINION

ASK YOUR DEALER

THE TIME HAS COME

when people cannot afford to accept anything but the very best for their money. Zam-Buk has been proved by thousands to be the best ointment obtainable for skin ailments and injuries, because it cures when other treatments fail, and because its cures are permanent. You take no chances when you buy Zam-Buk.

Only the really good things are imitated! Proof of Zam-Buk's superiority is provided by the great number of imitations and substitutes which have been put on the market. Don't be deceived, however, by anything represented as "just as good." There is nothing "just as good" as Zam-Buk. All druggists, 50c. box, 3 for $1.25, or direct from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Send 1c. stamp for postage on free trial box.

ZAM-BUK

German Brutality

Gross Departures from the Law of Nations and the Dictates of Sanity

"A terrible day of wrath awaits Germany, when the nations of the earth have time to reflect upon the methods of German warfare, and when they are not afraid of being dragged into it as participants of its horrors."

Thus writes a Dutch statesman in a powerful comment upon the indictment that France brings against German officers in their treatment of French non-combatants in the occupied territory of their enemy.

The full story, with affidavits and other documentary proof, and in the meantime the summaries that are presented to the public already are so shocking in their inhuman significance that it is difficult for the human mind to conjure up grosser departures from the law of nations and the dictates of sanity.

We can only submit a few instances of German brutality. They must speak for themselves without further comment:

In the Aisne Department a farmer who did not want to work was undressed and sent, almost naked, into the fields under rifle and shell fire, with his eyes bandaged and his hands bound. He was left there for a day and then taken as a hostage to Germany.

Many witnesses declare that at different places, particularly in the Departments of the Aisne and Pas-de-Calais, the inhabitants were forced to work in the trenches.

A youth of sixteen states that in October, 1914, he was forced, with some fifty comrades, to do trench work in the Plain of L——, in the Pas-de-Calais, for six days. They were then taken to L——, where the Germans used them as shields. Forty of them were killed. The witness was wounded by the splinter of a "75" shell.

The practice has been extended to Lille and the district, as is shown by the correspondence exchanged between the Governor and the Mayor of Lille.

Long Standing Asthma. — Many have suffered so long from asthma and have tried so many so-called remedies they think that there is no real help for them. They should read the letters received by the manufacturers of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy from hundreds of cases once as desperate as their own. Even in long-neglected cases this famous preparation brings prompt help.

The Reason for The Somme Offensive

Operations Have Been Carried on for the General Good of the Allied Cause

Critics are accustomed to hear themselves called pessimists when their shafts hit the mark. But they do harm when they run about, as many do now, asking what is the profit of our expensive achievements on the Somme, and why should we not save up our armies for the offensive of next year, or the year after, or Heaven knows when. The profit has been, let us repeat, that we have compelled neutrals to understand that we are going to win; that we have killed many Germans, which is the only known means of ending the war; that we have relieved Verdun, which was hard pressed; that we have thrown Germany everywhere upon the defensive; and that we have made an end of the shuttle-and-loom strategy of Falkenhayn, and have prevented the Germans from terminating the triumphs of our Russian allies. But this we had to do, and who among us would have accepted the mission of going to Paris last June, or to Rome, and of saying that we were sorry, but on the whole we preferred to wait until 1917, when all our men under the Service acts and our munitions from the factories had reached our armies in the field?

Naturally it would have suited us and Russia best to wait and to get on with our building, but in allied operations it is the general good which rules, and those who look to one sector alone are in the old rut and are false to the principles of the unity of fronts.—By the Military Correspondent of the London Times.

First Idiot: "Terrible accident in the Victrola factory."

Party of the Second Part: "How's that?"

First Idiot: "This year's sales broke all the records."—Harvard Lampoon.

Jiggs: I slept like a log last night.

Mrs. J.: Yes, and I heard you sawing it.

New Economic Entente

Alliance for Peace Against Inroads of the Huns

"The political re-modelling which will follow after the war should be accompanied by a veritable economic revolution," writes Raphael-Georges Levy, member of the French Institute. "The Allies will no longer be foolish enough to leave the greater part of their commerce in the hands of the enemy. They have discovered that they can supply each other mutually with all the raw materials and manufactured goods which they formerly received from Germany and Austria. They know that the 800 million human beings who inhabit France, England, Russia, Japan, Belgium and Serbia with their colonies form an immense field of consumers, capable of absorbing the entire production of the Allies.

"It will be a difficult and exceedingly laborious task to arrange their future custom policy, but this work will be insignificant in comparison with the combined effort they are now making on land and sea. The essential thing will be to approach this part of our common task in a broad-minded and liberal manner and always keep the goal in sight which must be reached to seal the military compact, concluded in the fact of the German danger, by a close and definitive economic entente. In the field, too, as on the battle-field we are sure of victory."

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO.
"Woodlands," Middleton, N. S.

Plenty of Officers

Over Two Thousand Officers in Canada Who Cannot Secure Attachments

It is estimated there are upwards of 2,000 infantry lieutenants in the Dominion who have taken their certificates and passed the school but who cannot secure attachments.

In addition there are a number of officers of higher ranks in the same predicament, while every month there return to Canada many supernumeraries from England to swell the ranks of the unattached.

Owing to the fact that very few new regiments are being authorized at present the problem of dealing with these two full battalions of young officers is a somewhat curious one.

A short time ago 500 unattached subalterns were sent overseas from Canada to England at the request of the Canadian authorities there. These men were utilized to fill the vacancies caused through the wastage among lieutenants at the front which was comparatively heavy.

No doubt more will be wanted, but the stock of qualified unattached lieutenants continues to grow and promises to increase so far as the unattached men of higher ranks are concerned. It is possible that they will have to be content to take a lieutenant's rank if they desire to see active service.

A motorist had had a mishap, and was underneath the car executing repairs, when a rustic came along, and, after staring vacantly at the car, walked slowly round it several times. "Well, my man, don't you know what this is?" the motorist asked, sharply. "It's a motor car," said the rustic. "Not at all, my man," snapped the owner, "it's an automobile." The rustic still stood staring. At length he said: "Oi say, guv'nor, d'you know what this is on my shoulder?" "It's a scythe, of course!" was the reply. "Oh, no, it ain't!" said the rustic. "It's an ought-to-mow-grass, but it won't."

WOMAN SUFFERAGE.

Its War Time Aspect.

London, Eng. The women of England are doing their duty. They are taking care of the wounded, or if they cannot assist in work of that kind they are adding their savings to promote the good work. They are knitting and sewing for the soldiers at the front. The suffragists have given so little trouble to the government that it will undoubtedly soften the hearts of those in Parliament, since the "militants" have turned all their energies to aid the fighting men of England, and so sufferage may soon come after this terrible war is over.

Thousands of women in Canada have overcome their sufferings, and have been cured of woman's ills by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This temperance medicine, though started nearly half a century ago, sells most widely to-day, because it is made without alcohol or narcotics. It can now be had in tablet form as well as liquid, and every woman who suffers from backache, headache, nervousness, should take this "Prescription" of Dr. Pierce. It is prepared from nature's roots and herbs and does not contain a particle of alcohol or any narcotic. It's not a secret prescription for its ingredients are printed on wrapper.

Many a woman is nervous and irritable, feels dragged down and worn out for no reason that she can think of. In ninety-nine per cent. of these cases it is the womanly organism that requires attention; the weak back, dizzy spells and black circles about the eyes, are only symptoms. Go to the source of trouble. When that is corrected the other symptoms disappear.

St. Thomas, Ont.—"I wish to say for the benefit of other women who suffer that I recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a great help. I have personally recommended the same to many who in turn have been helped a great deal by its use."—Mrs. F. J. Bowden, 19 Oliver St., St. Thomas, Ont.

Pains In the Side, Chest, or Back Aching Muscles Cured Quickly

Even Doctors Marvel at the Penetrating Power of Good Old "Nerviline."

Pains anywhere—in the chest, neck, side, back or muscles—they are always a discomfort.

If the inflammation is severe, the pain will be intense. If allowed to continue, complications will follow.

NERVILINE

Physicians say one of the best remedies is "Nerviline"—it can't help curing, because it penetrates through the sore tissues, carrying healing properties that destroy every symptom of pain.

In case of colds, sore chest and pleurisy, there should be a good hand-rubbing with Nerviline, and, of course, to prevent the trouble coming back, it's advisable to put on a Nerviline Porous Plaster, which, by absorption through the skin, draws out all congestion.

For general household use, for curing the ailments of the young and old, for destroying all pain, outward or inward, nothing can excel Nerviline; thousands testify to this effect.

For nearly forty years Nerviline has been a renowned and trusty remedy in thousands of homes where practically no medicine is needed.

Nerviline is safe to use. For children's coughs, colds and sore throat nothing can be used with more certain results.

Get the large 50 cent family size bottle today. It is more economical than the 25 cent trial size, and is sure to keep down the doctor's bill and cure a host of minor ills that arise in every household.

All dealers sell Nerviline, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

The British Black List

Government Only Carrying Out Its Plain Duty in Enforcing the Policy

The policy of the blacklist was that this country thought it reasonable that its property, its system of credit, and its system of shipping should not be placed at the disposal of its enemies. If a man was quite clearly an enemy of this country, whether or not technically a German, Austrian or Turk, we said we had a right to forbid our own subjects to trade with him, because by so doing they were assisting the enemy and increasing his power to kill our own soldiers. That was a broad principle, he thought, incapable of being attacked. He did not believe there was any country, including the United States, which, if engaged in such a contest as we now were, would hesitate to carry out a policy of the same kind. It was quite plain that when a criminal offence was created public notice must be given of the persons who must not be dealt with. People could not be left to find it out by possibly receiving a summons through a police court for transgressing the law. That was the reason for publication. When the policy of this country was understood the criticisms on it would be seen to be quite misconceived, and it would be recognized that in doing what they had done the government had only carried out their plain duty.—Lord Robert Cecil, in the British Parliament, Aug. 23.

It is Wise to Prevent Disorder.—Many causes lead to disorders of the stomach and few are free from them. At the first manifestation that the stomach and liver are not performing their functions, a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be tried, and it will be found that the digestive organs will speedily resume healthy action. Laxatives and sedatives are so blended in these pills that no other preparation could be so effective as they.

Consequences of the War

Credited to General Joffre in an Interview in the Atlantic Monthly

"It is strangely interesting to see the results as they now begin to show themselves of Germany's hatred of those countries which she has forged into a league against her. We must never forget what Germany has taught us all. When she began the war, France was given over to things unworthy of her. She seemed to have forgotten her aspiration and her destiny. See her now, purified and made new. She has saved her own soul. Then England, whom Germany hates most of all. She had grown light-minded, unstable, a prey to civil discord. Now she is unified and made whole. Her young men will begin life anew, and the nation will take on the vigor and enthusiasm of youth. Think of Italy, after fifty years, fulfilling the visions of Mazzini and Cavour! And Russia—Russia to settle whose account Germany began this enormous war—will profit more from it than all the other countries of Europe combined. Not only has the Russian nation been reborn, but her material greatness will be vastly enhanced. No; whatever we may think of Germany, we must never forget all we have learned from her."

Criminal Folly to Keep up Zepp Raids

It appears that the Zeppelin which was brought down in England on the occasion of the latest raid was not struck by shots from the ground, but was wrecked by an aviator attacking from above. The young man has been awarded the Victoria Cross for his feat, and it certainly is one of the great events of the war. This is the second time an English aviator has destroyed a Zeppelin in this manner. It is likely to revive faith in the ability of aeroplanes to develop an adequate defense against Zeppelins.

A few such experiences as that will tend to discourage Zeppelin raids. The British has evidence that a second Zeppelin was damaged, at least, if it did not go down in the sea. The fate of the crew when a Zeppelin falls is so terrible and the loss, both human and material, is so serious, that it would be criminal folly to keep risking these craft in mere attempts to terrify and break the spirit of a civilian population.—From the Buffalo Express.

Him: I don't know how to tell you I love you.

Her: Don't worry about that—I'll take it as it comes. What you want to get nervous about is how to tell papa about it.

Air Raids a Failure

Statistics of Zeppelin Raids Demonstrate Futility of Kaiser's Air War

In the last two years there have been 41 Zeppelin raids on England—23 in 1915 and 18 in 1916, including the latest one.

In these raids three Zeppelins are taken as the average number and three tons of explosive and incendiary bombs allowed as missiles, supposing each bomb weighs 50 pounds, we have approximately 15,000 as the number dropped on England or in the North Sea in the last two years.

The number of casualties aggregate 356 dead and 980 wounded. This means that it takes more than a ton of German bombs for every British man, woman and child who has been killed.

Since the war began it has been definitely reported that fourteen Zeppelins have been wrecked; the real number is probably much larger. It is estimated that it costs at least $250,000 to build a Zeppelin. This means that $3,500,000 is the amount the Germans have lost through the wrecking of Zeppelins alone.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

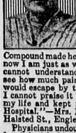
Lauds British Airmen

Frenchman Says Even the Germans Admit Enemy Superiority

This was how a French officer, just back from the Somme, described the British flying champion in the course of an interview with an English newspaper man. In admiring words he related how the British have wrested the mastery of the air from German fliers: "Your brave aviators," he said, "have come into their own at last, and France today salutes them as the lords of the air.

"Even the German fliers who have been captured by us have had the chivalry to admit that the British airmen have accomplished some noteworthy performances. Not only have your intrepid aviators flown far over the German defences and defied the anti-aircraft guns, but single-handed they have fought and beaten off as many as three and four Fokkers at a time.

"The German fliers, who months ago looked with contempt on your airmen, respect and admire them as the result of bitter experience. That great young British aviator who sent Captain Immelmann to his death has become a terror to the Boche. You ought to have him on all your picture postcards. Like all your men he is a real hero, and France is proud and gratified for their invaluable cooperation."



A REMARKABLE STATEMENT

Mrs. Sheldon Spent $1900 for Treatment Without Benefit. Finally Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Englewood, Ill. — "While going through the Change of Life I suffered with headaches, nervousness, flashes of heat, and I suffered so much I did not know what I was doing at times. I spent $1900 on doctors and not one did me any good. One day a lady called at my house and said she had been as sick as I was at one time, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made her well, so I took it and now I am just as well as I ever was. I cannot understand why women don't see how much pain and suffering they would escape by taking your medicine. I cannot praise it enough for it saved my life and kept me from the Insane Hospital."—Mrs. E. Sheldon, 5657 S. Halsted St., Englewood, Ill.

Physicians undoubtedly did their best, battled with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.

ENEMY TREATS PRISONERS OF WAR IN A MOST REVOLTING MANNER

INTOLERABLE EXPERIENCES OF BRITISH CIVILIAN

Sir Timothy Eden, Who Has Recently Been Released From a German Internment Camp, Describes His Experiences During the Time He Was the Forced Guest of the Cultured Hun

Sir Timothy Eden, of Windlestone Hall, Ferryhill, Durham, has now been in England for several days, after a year and a half in German internment camps, at Rastadt and Ruhleben. He told his experiences to the Times.

After the outbreak of war, Sir Timothy Eden had for a time to report periodically to the police, but later he was arrested and sent for internment at Rastadt. He was there for six days, and then he was sent by rail to Berlin, where, with his companions, he was placed in Ploltagensee convict prison. Their quarters were those in normal times of the worst type of criminal. Each man was placed in a strong wire cage, six feet long, three feet nine inches wide, and about six feet high, and they were thus shut off from one another.

The corridor between the cages was called "Bird Cage Walk." The warders treated the prisoners as convicts, and they were only allowed to exercise in the prison yard in single file. Their food was the ordinary prison diet, most of it being distinctly unpalatable or not fit for human consumption. After ten days they were transferred to the cells for a short period, where they had more comforts.

"The conditions," Sir Timothy Eden said, "were absolutely horrible, and though we had not much to look forward to, we were rather glad when the order came for us to be sent to Ruhleben. The fact that we English, of whom the Germans were speaking in the most complimentary terms before the war, had decided to enter the struggle, completely turned the scales against us, and we had to suffer more than the others."

Sir Timothy's first experiences at Ruhleben were not calculated to give him much encouragement, however. The site of Ruhleben internment camp was formerly a racecourse, and the stables of the racing horses were the inhabitations of the prisoners.

"Whatever we wanted had to be provided by ourselves, and we were given nothing extra unless it was paid for. In addition to the stables, there were a number of wooden shanties, which were dignified by the name of 'barracks.' Little light was provided, except what the inmates themselves could improvise, and the conditions were altogether most intolerable."

On his arrival at Ruhleben on Nov. 28, Sir Timothy was sent into a stable lift with five others. The place was six or eight yards in length, and six feet wide, and for a considerable time they were obliged to sleep on straw beds. Three months later they were given better quarters, but still their straw beds went with them. In that way they existed until the day of Sir Timothy's leaving the camp in exchange for a German.

After the recent stir in England regarding the manner in which the prisoners were being treated, they were told they would get "margarine one day and jam the next." The margarine, when analyzed, was found to contain 40 per cent. of water. That was all they did to improve the food.

Those who were lucky to get 10 ounces of meat a day, five ounces of fish (including bones) a week, and four potatoes a day—"and very mangy potatoes at that." In addition to that they had a mysterious drink, described as coffee or tea.

The hospital conditions, Sir Timothy Eden said, were shocking, but latterly they had shown some improvement. A doctor was never allowed to see a patient at night.

Manitoba Exports Butter

The record that Manitoba established last year as an exporter of butter has been well maintained this season. Since the first of April 31 carloads of creamery butter have been sent out of the province. These have averaged 400 boxes or a little more per car, each box containing 56 pounds. This figures up to almost 700,000 pounds exported so far this season. Even these figures would be considerably increased were it not for the large consignments going regularly to Camp Hughes. Most of the shipments have gone to Montreal, and present prices are around 32 cents in carload lots. Dairy Commissioner Mitchell has received very gratifying letters this summer in regard to the improved quality of the butter shipped by Manitoba. At present the province has excellent pasturage, and with the heavy corn yields and abundant hay cut, the make of butter for the remainder of the year should be large.

A peaceable looking Irishman had been brought into a suburban police station on some petty charge. He pleaded innocence.

"Is there anybody here who can vouch for your respectability?" said the examining officer.

Patrick singled out the head of the small police force.

"He can," he said.

"Me?" exclaimed the policeman. "Why, I don't know the man."

"Exactly," said the accused. "I have lived in this place twenty years, and the police don't even know me, so I can't be such a bad lot."

Willis: How do you stand on Sunday baseball?

Gillis: I'm against it.

Willis: Don't you think the people should be allowed to enjoy themselves on Sunday?

Gillis: Aren't they doing it now? The rich have their golf clubs and the poor have their automobiles.

Caring for the Captives

German Prisoners in England Have Good Time

A Danish newspaper correspondent was permitted by the British Government to visit any interned camp at any time he liked and any camp that he preferred. He chose one at Leigh, about forty miles from the city of London, where about 1,500 German prisoners are housed. The following is part of his description of the place. He points out that the building comprises seven dormitories, cookhouse, tailor and bootmakers' shops, library and classroom, and ablution sheds with shower baths (hot and cold water). Every man takes a bath at least once a week, and the whole place is remarkably clean and comfortable.

The prisoners have their own canteen, in which they can buy practically anything except alcoholic drinks; they have their own committees for education, wood-carving, sports, etc., a good band of between twenty-four and thirty, and two theatrical companies, which give performances in a Y.M.C.A. hut. Exercise is permitted at any time between morning and evening roll-call in three large compounds, and games, such as football, fistball, rounders, etc., are allowed. Athletic sports are being arranged.

The prisoners wash their own clothes one day in each week, and all the floors in the camp buildings are scrubbed twice a week.

Clothing of all kinds is supplied to the prisoners when their own is worn out. About a hundred of the prisoners have small plots of land for gardening purposes.

The daily rations allowed to each prisoner in the Leigh camp are as follows: Bread, 1 1-2 lbs; meat, 1-2 lb; tea, 1 oz, or coffee, 1 oz; salt, 1-2 oz; sugar, 2 oz; pepper, 1-2 oz; milk, 1-20th of a lb tin; vegetables (fresh), 8 oz; margarine, 1 oz; peas, beans, lentils, or rice, 2 oz.

A Canadian Officer And His Men

Something Wonderful About the Spirit of the Canadian Soldiers at the Front

Major ———, of Regina, Saskatchewan, writing from the front after having led his men in a severe bombing attack, says:

"There is something wonderful about the spirit of our men. They show no sign of fear, of course, and as for discipline, in which some of our English friends thought we were deficient, they are models, with this difference—that they are splendidly eager for a chance to act on their own initiative. In that they excel. I was proud of the boys yesterday. Steady under fire, smart in the execution of their duty, strong of nerve when their line was ripped open by a nasty bit of shrapnel, they stood like a solid wall. Ye Gods, what the human mind can stand.

"Take this incident. Water was scarce, and it was hot, and under the excitement of a bombing attack it is difficult in a sultry summer day in Flanders to keep cool. At last water came along, and as one by one drank it carefully and gladly I noticed one fellow pass his over to a lad who seemed to be suffering from sickness. The water vessel was exhausted by the time the need of the sick man was met. But not a word of complaint escaped the lips of the man who must have been going through a quiet martyrdom. I succeeded afterwards in procuring water for my man, but let me say that small as the incident is, it may serve as a straw to show the intelligent appreciation of individual need on the part of us Canadian lads. Above all, our boys shine when they have a chance of giving the enemy one on their own. And is not that, after all, the very essence of good fighting?"

To End the Devil's Reign

Though Britain mourns with solemn pride her dear children who have given their lives for Europe's freedom, no losses will turn her from her resolve or impair her fortitude. We are fighting to end this reign of the devil on earth which is known as Prussian militarism, to restore order and respect for public law, to protect the weak, to repress atrocious inhumanity; and we shall not cease from fighting till these aims are fully attained. After all, if a nation does its duty in war—as the whole British nation is now doing—there comes such a moment in the struggle as when Nelson closed his spy-glass, having put forth all his genius and daring and love in his country's cause with the words, "Now I can do no more. We must trust to the great Disposer of all events and the justice of our cause."

One Thing at a Time

A Tennessee mountain woman was eating pig's feet one day at the door of her cabin when a neighbor came to tell her bad news. Her husband had got into a fight at one of the town saloons, a bullet had lodged in his lungs, and he had died soon after.

The woman, a pig's foot held midway to her mouth, listened to the harrowing tale in silence. Then, falling on to her pig's foot vigorously, she said:

"Jest you wait till I finish this pig's trotter, an' ye'll hear some hollerin' as is hollerin'."

Britain Has Own Zeppelins

To Be Used as Eyes of the Fleet and Not to Fight the Germans

A London correspondent of the New York Sun writes: Recently a sufficiently guarded description revealed the fact that Britain possessed a new class of airship comparable to some extent with the German Zeppelin. Neutral captains, it is said, arriving at certain east coast ports are enthusiastic in their admiration of the new airships. In their opinion the British model is far more readily handled and altogether less cumbersome than the German craft.

The difficulties which lay in the way of competing with the type of airship which is the result of Count Zeppelin's life work were serious.

The small dirigible was not difficult to construct, and some time ago Great Britain was thoroughly supplied with that type. The large dirigible, corresponding to the Zeppelin, was a much more difficult thing to build, as it involved problems of aerostatics with which British constructors had little experience, and the fact that France, with all her aeronautical experience, which included the pioneer work on this sub-fleet, indicated very clearly the difficulties in the way.

But it was Britain's business, for the real value of the great dirigible is its service for the fleet, and the naval problem is, of course, essentially hers. The problem to be solved involved questions of new forms of valve, new kinds of rope, new methods of welding and structure, and the acquiring of sufficient quantities of aluminium, which happily did not prove very difficult. The further work to be tackled was the creation of air sheds to accommodate such monsters, and this involved an amount of labor and material on a vast scale.

However, the difficulties have been overcome and the airships are built and ready. It will be a pity if the public jumps to the conclusion that Britain has now a new war arm with which to meet the Zeppelin raids. Zeppelin can no more fight with Zeppelin than submarine with submarine. British Zeppelins have other work, and that the most vital work for England that can be done. They are the eyes of the fleet.

Soil Fertility

Importance of Conserving the Fertility of Our Soils

The soil is the one great factoral foundation not only of agriculture but of the nation's welfare, hence it is practically impossible to spend an excess of care on its cultivation and preservation. Therefore any knowledge that results from experience is of the gratest value. A deal of information acquired from such experience is given in Bulletin 27, 2nd series, entitled "Soil fertility, its economic maintenance and increase," just issued by the Department of Agriculture, of which Dr. Frank T. Shutt, the Dominion Chemist, is author, and which can be had free by application to the Publications Branch of the Department at the capital. Dr. Shutt sounds an intensely practical note of warning when he argues that we have been terribly wasteful of plant food and that every effort should be made to maintain and increase the fertility of our soils, and, by more rational methods, endeavor to put a stop to that waste. While the warning is directed to the Northwest, "where farming has been likened to mining," Ontario and Eastern Canada generally are summoned to account. In brief, a change is called for from extensive to intensive farming, the lesson that it is sought to convey being that there is more profit in high tillage and conservation in cultivation than in mere routine. Having gone minutely into the properties, necessary treatment and application of farmyard manures, the doctor supplies a table giving the approximate average composition of manure (fresh) from various animals, describes the manurial value of clover, the component elements and beneficial influence exercised by fertilizers, and refers to the places occupied by wood ashes and seaweed as potassic fertilizer. He goes into the virtues of gypsum and nitrate of soda as indirect potash fertilizer, concluding in an instructive review of the chief means by which the productiveness of the soil may be increased and preserved, by urging farmers to make greater use of the various means and agencies provided by the governments—federal and provincial—"for the assistance of the man on the land by information, advice and demonstration."

"There is no country," he avows, "better provided than Canada in this respect." Regarding manure, two important facts to be remembered are that where it is not at once utilized by being put into the soil, or on to the soil, one-third of its initial value is lost, and that the loss is least where the manure is kept compact and protected from rain.

A Bargain

A farmer rushed up to the home of a country doctor in the village late one night and asked him to come at once to a distant farm-house.

The medicine man hitched up his horse and they drove furiously to the farmer's home. Upon their arrival the farmer asked:

"How much is your fee, doctor?"

"Three dollars," said the physician in surprise.

"Here you are," said the farmer, handing over the money; "the blamed liveryman wanted five dollars to drive me home."

"I wouldn't marry Claude Sniggins if he were the last man in the world," remarked the haughty girl.

"No," replied Miss Cayenne. "If he were the last man in the world he'd probably be so much in demand that you wouldn't even get a chance to propose to him."

"I don't see why mothers can't see the faults in their children."

Mrs. Bonny: I should in a minute if my children had any!

Conscientious Objectors

Intimidation Does Not Always Succeed as a Restraining and Reformatory Influence

Commuting the sentences on conscientious objectors convicted of military disobedience will be generally commended. The object of the death penalty in such cases is to strike terror in the hearts of others inclined to be equally unmindful of the duty of obedience. But there is a growing conviction that the coercive deterrent and reformatory influence of terror is often exaggerated. A man with real conscientious scruples is not afraid to die. German frightfulness was an absolute failure, so far as the purpose of the instigators was concerned. Atrocities in Belgium failed absolutely to terrify the Serbians. Confidence in the power of terror is always strong in lawmakers, especially in the modern development of representative institutions. They find themselves afraid of innumerable things. They are afraid to express advanced opinions, and are abnormally timid about new departures. They dread everything that needs to be explained. They are afraid of the various mental idiosyncracies of their constituents, and are specially alarmed at any movement or agitation on which they must take a definite position. The candidates today rely for success on a timid silence on every issue on which feelings are strong and on a vigorous endorsement of the obvious.

Having so many fears, it is natural that lawmakers should in time learn to rely with too much confidence on fear as a restraining and reformatory influence.

It was the legislators and magistrates who thought that if the death penalty for stealing sheep was abolished there would be an epidemic of sheep-stealing all over the country. They thought the people were withheld from such crimes by the impending untimely death. They were convinced that nobody's sheep would be safe throughout the kingdom once the fear of the hangman was removed. Like Chanticleer, who thought his crowing caused the sun to rise, they thought their threatening penalties provided the safety of property. Their terrors proved unfounded. Their fears were not realized. There was no increase in crime. Danger has a dual influence, and while it deters the timid it invites and stimulates the bold. Bravado prompts the criminal to crime as it prompts the thoughtless boy to pranks and depredations. The conscientious objector to the taking of human life will often be more firm and determined if facing the death penalty than if threatened with less spectacular punishment. Of all influences used in human guidance, punishment requires the greatest individual discernment, yet it is often applied by rules that take no account of personal differences. Conscientious objectors have given considerable thought to their attitude, and it might be well to take sufficient time to give some thought to their several cases. — Toronto Globe.

Britain's Bondage

Strong Arraignment of the Liquor Traffic in the British Isles

Part of an article in the London (England) Chronicle, by Arthur Mee:

"It is only in England, in the land the noblest men on earth would die for, that this foul enemy of our race can work its will. If our ships are wanted for the war and we must go short of something we must sacrifice the books and papers that build up our minds; we must sacrifice the food that builds up our bodies, but the poison of the national life must come in. It does not seem to have occurred to a single member of the House of Commons to ask why we should give up sugar and paper for beer, when the tonnage of all is about the same, the things we give up are helping England and the thing that comes in freely is helping our foes. Mr. McKenna preaches economy, Lord Selbourne urges us to grow more food, but Mr. Runciman imperils the fruit of all our orchards, and makes tons of it not worth the picking by keeping out sugar to let in beer. The fruit must perish on the trees, the child must even lose its sweets, but its father may have his beer that too often sends him home to beat it.

It is the English madness; it is the mystery of the war. Even we in our old age, when this traitor has perished with all others, shall hardly believe it. Who outside an asylum can believe this simple truth about the power of beer in England,—that depending on foreign sources for our food, we set aside as much land for beer or whiskey as for bread, with this result, that if the German navy could blockade us our children would hunger for bread in two months, but our men could drink beer for a year, or for ever.

Europe may reel, but beer is king. It beats us all. It has beaten the King, Lord Kitchener and Mr. Lloyd George. It has beaten the Board of Trade, the War Office and the Admiralty. It has beaten the Church—so far as the Church has dared to interfere with it. It has beaten Science; Science, which is saving a soldier's life for every one we lose, is helpless before beer. The brewers are having the time of their lives, but beer lays its toll on our land, it hampers the army and navy, it robs us of our food, destroys our wealth, it weakens every arm that lifts itself to strike the enemy; even Belgium, perishing for bread, can get beer or barley for beer from England, in our British ships.

And so we must not wonder that if we win, we win but slowly; for we have to win, you see, with the enemy on our backs.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C. P.S.

Girl (to swimming teacher): I want to take a few lessons in drowning.

"Drowning?"

"Yes. There are one or two handsome men at the hotel I would like to have rescue me."

The Anglo-French Tunnel Project

Serious Consideration of the Undertaking Is Now Being Made

For a long time past a submarine tunnel connecting Dover in England with Calais in France has been regarded as practicable from both the engineering and the economic points of view. So far the project has been looked on as one for private enterprise, and as such it would at any time for a third of a century have attracted the capital necessary for its construction. The great obstacle in the way has been the force, at times only passive but sometimes actively antagonistic, of public opinion in both countries, but especially in Britain. Early in the career of the Nineteenth Century magazine it published a formal protest against the proposal, signed by four hundred of the most prominent and eminent British statesmen, business men, publicists, and literators, one of the last named being Lord Tennyson, the Laureate.

The chief fear on the part of the protestants was the break the tunnel would make in the insulation of Great Britain. She might still be "compassed by the inviolate sea," but it might be possible for the continental invader to reach her by land through the tnunel. John Bright, in one of the Parliamentary discussions on the project, ridiculed those who had any fear of Britain being conquered by invaders coming into the country through a "hole in the ground," but the scheme became inert and continued so for a generation. It has recently shown signs of resurrection as a result of the Franco-British Alliance, and it seems unlikely that any serious exception will now be taken on the ground of a possible hostile invasion that could not be prevented by the British navy.

It is hardly likely that the Governments of the two countrise will, after their experiences during the past two years, including the British defence of the Suez Canal, consent to the construction of the Channel tunnel as a private work. If it is to be kept free from obstructive complications, and to reach the maximum of usefulness for all purposes of peace and war, it must be constructed, operated and owned as a dual-government scheme. As such it would serve as a strong and probably an enduring bond between the two countries, all the more so because of its effect in expanding passenger traffic between Britain and France, the latter becoming even more than it is at present the gateway of the continent to the Islanders.

There are no serious engineering obstacles to overcome. Most of the way the borings would be through chalk, easy to penetrate and impervious to water. The undertaking would, in fact, be no more difficult than the Sarnia tunnel, though it would take somewhat longer to complete. All such works have been made indefinitely easier of both construction and operation by the modern applications of electric energy. It is proposed to construct two tubes at first, but it need cause no surprise if others are soon found necessary. — Toronto Globe.

Naturalization

It is not necessary for anyone purchasing or owning lands anywhere in Western Canada to become a British subject unless he so desires. The majority of those who have settled in the Canadian West from foreign countries have, however, become citizens. Canadian naturalization laws are very liberal. Those who are not British subjects, but now are located in Canada, may transact business and own real estate here as much or as long as they choose without becoming naturalized. They are also allowed to vote (providing they own property) on all but national issues, and upon becoming naturalized the privilege of voting upon national issues is extended to them.

Lake Shipments Are Interesting

For the crop year ending August 31st, 1916, there were 1,019 cargoes shipped from the twin ports of Fort William and Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior, in Canadian vessels and 830 in American vessels, totaling in all 330,572,600 bushels. In comparison with the crop year of 1914-1915 the shipments were more than 200,000,000 bushels more, for in the year there were 617 Canadian cargoes and 95 American, making a total of 101,158,902 bushels of all grains. In 1913-1914 there were 788 Canadian cargoes and 350 American cargoes totalling 187,9773,371 bushels shipped from the twin ports.

Problem of War Crosses

The French Government has awarded 120,000 War Crosses since the creation of the decoration. Of these, 16,000 have been given in the course of the present war. The Chamber of Deputies has decided to create a distinctive sign to be worn by those who have won the cross while facing death. The fact that thousands of non-combatants have received the coveted bit of metal and ribbon is considered unfair to the others. A special commission was formed to sort out and award the new insignia to those really entitled to it.

"I have here," said the agent, "a utensil that no housekeeper can afford to be without."

"What is it?" asked the woman at the door.

"It's a combined corkscrew, can-opener, pocket-knife, screw-driver, tack-hammer, glass-cutter, and——"

"Hold on a minute. I don't want one of those things."

"Why not?"

"By keeping all those tools separate it is impossible for my husband to lose more than one at a time."

"Look here, Snip," said Slowpay indignantly to his tailor, "you haven't put any pockets in these trousers."

"No, Mr. Slowpay," said the tailor, with a sigh; "I judged from your account here that you never had anything to put in them."

VACANT FARM LANDS IN THE WEST AWAIT THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION

SURVEYORS PREPARING FOR RAPID DEVELOPMENT

Annual Report of the Assistant-Surveyor-General Shows that Over Eighteen Thousand Miles of Dominion Lands Were Mapped Out Last Year, the Work Being Performed By Fifty-nine Parties of Surveyors

"For some time, when the flood of immigration was at its highest," writes the Assistant Surveyor-General in his annual report, "there was some difficulty in carrying on field operations so as to keep ahead of the rapid development in Western Canada. A sufficient number of properly qualified surveyors could not be obtained as the remuneration offered in other branches of engineering was more attractive. At present, with the exception of a few localities, the surveyors are well ahead of settlement, and it is no longer difficult to obtain efficient technical assistance in carrying out our field work."

Surveying the unappropriated land in the Canadian West is just now ahead of settlement. It is well that such is the case, because, when the tide of immigration again pours in, it will be a tide that will overflow all previous bounds, and our vacant lands should be ready to receive the land-seekers and home-makers.

A general idea of the nature and amount of work performed last year by the Surveyor-General and his staff, who form a branch of the Department of the Interior, can most readily be obtained from a few statistics. The township outlines surveyed had a total length of 3,270 miles; section lines, 7,100 miles; traverse, 5,141 miles; re-surveys, 2,610 miles; a total of 18,121 miles, all performed by 59 parties of surveyors.

Besides his maps and mathematical data, each surveyor in the field writes a short report on the season's work. These reports are most matter of fact, as becomes a man dealing with figures, but they are perfectly reliable, and from them a reader obtains many a sidelight on our West, and much accurate and valuable information. A few gleanings are here brought together.

Mr. M. H. Baker, who was surveying in Southern Alberta, had an experience that seems most curious to one not familiar with the locality. "I went up," he writes, "to township 1-4-4 to make a traverse of the Milk River, but on reaching there I found that the river had changed its course southerly, and flows south of the International Boundary, so that no traverse was required." The river Mr. Baker had gone to survey had left the country.

Several surveyors report on the valley of the Peace River. Mr. L. Brenot operated between Fort St. John and Hudson Hope; and what he has to say of the climate confirms the good reports that have been coming out of this land of promise, which is going to be our next West. Mr. Brenot writes:

"The climate of the Peace River district is similar to that of Eastern Canada, and is free from extremes. The summers are moderately hot and the rainfall is adequate. Summer frosts were of somewhat frequent occurrence during our survey, but were not severe enough to do much damage. During a cold snap in the last two weeks of January, 1914, the thermometer registered 54 degrees, but after the Chinook winds began about the middle of February the temperature was rarely many degrees below freezing point.

The snowfall is not very heavy. Trails connect the various settlements, though the fording of rivers whose beds are composed of shifting sands, renders travel in summer dangerous. The ice on Peace river, which is safe from the middle of January to the middle of March, furnishes a good road for winter travel."

Far to the north the waters of the Peace and the Athabasca Rivers and of Lake Athabasca, too, flow northward in what is known as the Great Slave River, which empties into the Great Slave Lake, out of which flows the Mackenzie River, which carried the waters of all this Far Northland to the Arctic Ocean. Along the Great Slave River surveys were made last season by Mr. S. D. Fawett, who tells in limited space of things and conditions in this hinterland of Alberta.

The Great Slave is a mighty river, broken here and there by rapids, many of which can be run by the huge scows which are here the principal means of transportation.

Fort Smith is the chief place, with Smith Landing sixteen miles distant, with a good road between the two, and a telephone system installed by the Hudson's Bay Company. The surveyor writes:

"Both Smith Landing and Fort Smith will, no doubt, soon be thriving towns, as all the land in the neighborhood is very good, and it has been amply demonstrated that grain can be raised there successfully. Smith Landing will then form the landing and Fort Smith the shipping point for goods going north, while the opposite will be true for outgoing products. Power can be readily obtained from the rapids."

From Fort Smith, on the Great Slave River, to the Arctic Ocean, fifteen hundred miles distant, there is continuous navigation.

"The Hudson's Bay Company have a stern-wheel freight and passenger steamer called the Mackenzie River, which draws about four and a half feet of water when loaded. This boat navigates the river very successfully and is seldom grounded. The Northern Trading Company have a one-screw steel-framed steamer called the Northland Trade, which carries freight and a few passengers, but as she draws six feet of water when loaded considerable difficulty is experienced in low water in navigating the shallows on Mackenzie River. This latter company have also two small tug steamers which operate on the Mackenzie. The Mackenzie River steamboat on her first trip leaves Fort Smith about June 25 and goes to Fort Macpherson. On her second trip she leaves Fort Smith about the first week in August but goes only as far as Good Hope. The Northland Trader usually manages to leave a few days prior to the Hudson's Bay Company's boat, but goes only to Arctic Red River. She also makes two trips during the navigation season, which commences about the middle of June and ends generally in the latter part of October."

At Fort Smith, farming on a small scale is carried on by the members of the mission, and they raise wheat and oats successfully; and the hardier vegetables do well.

The waters of the Great Slave Lake teem with the finest white fish and lake trout "that can be found anywhere. Other species such as inconnu (so-called by the discoverer of Mackenzie River, who named them 'inconnu' or 'unknown'), pike, pickerel, grayling and sucker are very numerous. White fish weigh from three to ten pounds, and trout, inconnu and pike from three to fifty pounds. On account of the water always being ice cold their flesh is very firm and is excellent food. No doubt some day, as transportation becomes easier, the fishing industry will be developed."

Considerable surveying was done in northern and northwestern Manitoba. Mr. A. M. Narraway tells of the fisheries of Lake Winnipeg, "known throughout America," he writes, "for its white fish and sturgeon," many white fish being "cached in the fall by the Indians for dog-food during the winter."

"While moose and deer are none too plentiful on the east side of the lake, yet there are enough to furnish food for the Indians in that district. There seems to be a fair number of fur-bearing animals in this district, including many black and silver foxes. While we were running the 6th base line during May, one of my men was fortunate enough to catch alive two black foxes, for which he received $800."

The annual report of the Topographical Deppartment of the Interior has the usual forbidding appearance of a governmental report, but, like many of the other reports, it contains much that not only informs but entertains; and the reports of the surveyors are among the most interesting of these blue books.

The "Ruins of London."

German prisoners, buoyed up by the airy imagination of the Wolff Bureau, are sadly disillusioned, it seems, when they find that London still stands where it did. Two or three days ago a wounded officer arrived at Charing Cross, manifestly cheered by the prospect of seeing London largely in ruins. His first disillusion was at the terminus itself, which he had been told was a shapeless mass; and as he passed through Trafalgar Square and towards the West End, and his British guard, in answer to repeated questionings, pointed to building after building which the unveracious Wolff had declared to be destroyed, his gloom grew deeper, and he seemed a stricken man. If a man of his education and position could have been so grievously deceived, what of the masses in central Germany, whose powers of belief in official intelligence are an important psychological factor in the war?—Birmingham Post.

The Deserted Village

The first time you see a destroyed and deserted village you have strange feelings, especially when you know that the smashing process may be resumed at any minute. Can you imagine a village which has no inhabitants—houses with only parts of the walls standing, perambulators, chairs, bedsteads and pictures heaped up in confusion, churches destroyed as if stepped on by a giant, tombs a tumbled-up heap in the churchyards, no children at play, no shops, no sounds except the echo of your footsteps and the roar of distant guns?—Cartoons Magazine.

The lecturer was most emphatic upon the point. "It is to the pioneers of big movements—the men who are always in the forefront—that the honor of this fair country of ours belongs."

At the close of the lecture an old woman approached him and shook hands, thanking him for speaking so kindly of her son.

"I think you have made a mistake. I don't know your son, and I cannot have mentioned his name tonight," said the lecturer.

"Yes you did. My son is one of those pioneers of big movements."

"Oh, I see. And what is your son, madam?"

"What is he?" the proud mother asked, in a surprised tone. "Man, he walks in front of the new steam roller with a red flag."

An Essay on Men

A little girl wrote the following composition on men:

"Men are what women marry. They drink and smoke and swear, but don't go to church. Perhaps if they wore bonnets they would. They are more logical than women, also more zoological. Both men and women sprang from monkeys, but the women sprang farther than the men."

Know all Men and Women by These Presents

That a new departure is this week being inaugurated at Ramsay's Busy Store whereby our customers shall receive valuable silverware premiums by coupons from their cash purchases. Every 5c. purchase counts and your goods will not cost you any more either. These goods are manfactured by the celebrated Crown Silverware Co., Toronto, thoroughly reliable and qualitity O. K.

We have just opened up $155 worth of silverwear which shall be given away absolutely free to our cash customers

Save your coupons and add some additional pieces to your dining room, which shall not cost you anything. This is one of our many advertising ideas for fall 1916 and shall help swell the crowd of customers always sweeping through Ramsays' Busy Store.

Felt Shoes

Mens felt shoes in all styles now showing. Children and Misses and ladies felt shoes and home slippers in big selection.

Stanfield's Underwear

This week we opened up balance of our Stanfield Underwear $3.00 and $4.50 weights, also another shipment of our celebrated $1.75 flannel shirts.

Blankets

See the latest arrivals in Washington blankets, our third shipment of these beautiful goods just to hand on Saturday.

Follow the crowd to

J. A. RAMSAY

"The Busy Store" -:- Where the People Trade

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The Call to Dec. 31, 1917, $1.50

J. H. Jackson arrived on Monday from Toronto.

Mrs. J. Rodgers and Miss Harris were visitors here from Harris on Monday.

If Calgary vacant lots raise three pound one ounce potatoes what are Gleichen vacant lots worth?

Will you help some boy or girl get a freebusiness college education by paying your subscription to the Call?

A few years hence we will be talking of the good old times when we paid $4.75 for flour and got $2 for wheat?

Um! um! But a chicken dinner would taste good on Saturday, Oct. 28, in the Palace Hotel. One is to be given that evening by the ladies in aid of St. Victor's church.

Since our last issue flour, the great staple of the home, took another turn towards the clouds and advanced at all western mills to $9.50 per barrel or $4.75 per 98 pounds, and that means in car lots.

There are 9,050 automobiles now licensed in Alberta, according to the Provincial License Department. The population being 500,000, this is equivalent practically to one automobile to every fifty people. One sign of a prosperous people.

The agricultural production of Canada for the year 1916 will exceed that banner year of 1913 by one hundred million dollars. Manufacturers which in 1913 totalled $43,000,000 will jump to $242,000,- in 1916.

Why not revive our Board of Trade and do something worth while for the best district in the last best west? Surely every man can afford to spend a couple of hours together once a month to boost a district that has been good to him. Who will make the start?

With plenty of good coal at our very door Gleichen should not need to worry if our red brothers of the Blackfoot reserve would work their mines or allow the white men to do so. But why should Mr. Indian worry about coal when his wheat is nearing the $2 per bushel mark? Surely something could be done to have these valuoble mines supply at least the local demand.

R. M. Mace was in from Blind Creek Saturday and stated he had finished threshing his wheat, but had his oats to thresh. From 450 acres he threshed 16,000 bushels of wheat, which shows a yield of over 35 bushels to the acres. He said he had sold three carloads of wheat at $1,65 per bushel. Why shouldn't he smile.

The increase in the sheep-raising industry on the small farms of Alberta during the past few years, said an expert witness before the Dominion Royal Commission recently, was astonishing. He estimated the present Alberta output at approximately 2,000,000 pounds of wool from a little less than 400,000 sheep. The market for wool, he said, was to be found in the United States rather than in Canada.

The Gwent Welsh Male Singers were received by a good crowd in the Opera House Saturday night all of whom thoroughly enjoyed the excellent progam, the only fault found being that it was hardly long enough—only an hour and a quarter. The singers showed good judgment in cutting out much approaching "high brow" in music and favoring two requests. They are assured of a hearty welcome at all times. Receipts amounted to about $150.00 and after paying expenses the Red Cross added $39.00 to its bank account.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager H. V. F. JONES, Ass't General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of $1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. W58

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

You need some new warm underwear. We have both two-pieced garments and union suits. We can suit you because we can fit you. You will not be thrown into a fit of anger when you wear our kind of underwear for it fits you snug and right.

We also sell our underwear and everything men wear for a low price. We lower the price when we first mark the prices on our clothes.

Hicks Trading Co.

A SHIPMENT

of new hats arrived. Come and view the latest autumn fashions in women, misses and children hats. Every model snown is marked by its smartness and perfect taste.

At surprisingly low prices.

IDA. J. BAKER MILLINERY

TAKE NOTICE

Is your home and buildings protected. 'Tis false econony to neglect them. A tew dollars in good paint applied by skilled mechanics is money well invested

Wall paper, burlap and other modern decorations supplied and hung. Your inspection invited on any and all work finished by us.

S. H. POPE

The reliable painter and decorator.
Shop in rear of Larkin Block

THE WISE GUYS ALL ADVERTISE

A GLEICHEN CALL MOTTO:

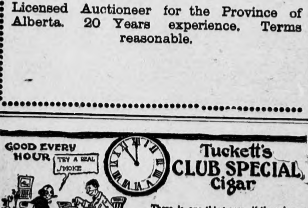
"Not Cheap Printing but Printing Cheap"

MASSAY-HARRIS AGENCY

We sell kinds all of farm implements. Gasoline engines. pumpjacks and pumps. Wagons. Buggies and Democrats.

A. R. TUDHOPE, Agent

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms reasonable.



There is one thing sure—if there is anything in "smokables" which you want—we have it or we ll get it.

J. E. JAMES

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited.

We now have on hand a very complete and new stock of all kinds of lumber, also a car of cement and one of shingles. In fact our entire stock of building material is

Brand New

and we respectfully invite you to call and inspect same

No bill too large or none to small for us to furnish. Call and let us give you a figure on that new house or barn. Estimates cheerfully given. We make a specialty of mail order competition and deliver the goods, as promised.

Give us a Trial

C. L. FARROW, Local Mgr.

Crown Lumber Coy.

Now that you are hauling your grain why not take out material to build that much needed barn. We have a complete stock of good dry seasoned lumber and can give prompt service. The quality of our material is equal to any and surpassed by none.

Yours very truly,

C. B. HYNDMAN, AGENT, GLEICHEN.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for $1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices $1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

FOR SALE—Four roomed house, with stable and five lots. Cheap for cash. Apply A. E. Jones, Gleichen, Alta. 32tf

ESTRAY—Two mares, bay weighing about 1400 lbs, lame on front feet ꟿ on right jaw, grey mare weighing about 1400 V right shoulder. Left 6 miles east of Gleichen on Oct 21st. $5 reward fyr each. G. Simard, 3 miles north Ouelletteville, P. O. 33tf

FOR SALF—7 roomed house and three lots, Apply Mrs. D. C. Wishart, Gleishen. 31

FOR SALE—5 registered duroc Jersey male pigs, weight 200 lbs. Mrs J. Koefoed. 29 tf

WANTED—A maid for general housework and cooking. Mrs. Williams, Primrose Farm, Gleichen. 31

$50 reward will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or bulls branded as follows: H2 on left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip, from July 1,1916, to November 15, 1916. F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter J. McHugh, Address, Blind Creek P.O., Alta.

LAND TO LEASE

German Canadian Colony, Hussar

The Trustees of The German Canadian Farm at Hussar are desirous of making leases for two years on the Company's land. Any farmers who desire to take leases please correspond with W. E. Underwood, John Deere Plow Company, Calgary.

Shearer & Smith

General Boiler Makers

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CALGARY, - ALBERTA.